THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND JULY.

THE PIONEER discusses the Bengal Rent Bill, and in the remarks it makes, it says, "it has at least been attempted to hold the balance equally, and not in any way to take up the position of a partisan." The writer after a fair examination of the Bill, condemns it in no unequivocal terms. He says:

It certainly seems to many that the immediate effect of the Bill, if passed in its present form, will be to increase the friction between landlords and tenants, and to involve them in interminable litigation, which may go far to swamp the administration, and the final up-shot of which Solomon himself could not foretell.

We are glad to observe that the *Pioneer* has put its finger upon the real blot of the Bill. The Bill as it stands will set class against class, and flood the country with litigation. Is this a result which a wise ruler should seek to bring about?

THE SAME WRITER makes the following suggestions for the amendment of the Bill:

The cry is everywhere for self Government. Would it not be possible to make a beginning in this matter by assembling in each district a few average representatives of both classes, and seeing if they could not come to some practical compromise? The landlords might well afford to give up some of the shadowy advantages held out in the Bill for a smaller measure of protection, more absolute, and definite. The only sure basis to go on is existing facts. Take rents as they stand, and provide that it shall only be possible to enhance within certain limits and at certain intervals. If, for example, it were laid down generally without distinction of classes, that a tenant's rent could only be enhanced once in ten years and that no enhancement could be more than six or four annas in the rupee, according to the principle accepted in section 59, and if the provisoes for compensation for ejectment now limited to ordinary tenants were made up of general application, such a law would be easily comprehended by the meanest peasant in the country; and if their absolute rights in their home farm-land were secured to the landlords—a point in which they have been somewhat hardly dealt with in the present measure—it is probable that these proposals, if they were not cheerfully accepted, would at any rate not excite any more opposition than the present Bill does. Such a plan indeed would make no pretence to finality; but the practical administrator has to deal with the present time, and not, like the preacher, with eternity. A measure which should secure a reasonable amount of protection to the tenants, without impoverishing the landlords, and without deposing them from the position in which for more than three generations they have undoubtedly been placed by the Government, would be monument enough for any administration. The fact of such a measure not being theoretically complete, and of its not attempting to look beyond the present generation, is not an objection about which practical men need trouble themselves.

The writer, however, misses the most important point. The landlords are suffering much from want of a simple procedure for recovery of rent. This want ought to be supplied first.

THE LIBERAL takes the same view of the extraordinary condition attached to the Civil Service Scholarship of the Indian Association, which we expressed the other day. Our contemporary says: "Now, the reasonableness of such conditions is tested by a query like this—supposing the recipient of the scholarship fails to carry it out! Can the Association compel the party to observe it? We are opposed to unnecessary pledges, and this is one of them."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has, on the recommendation of the Government of Madras, sanctioned the payment of Rs. 5,000 to the estate of the late Dr. Burnell, of the Madras Civil Service, as compensation for expenditure incurred by him in prosecuting Oriental researches. The money is to be paid to Dr. Burnell's executor in London.

THE *Times* declares that the Wellington Statue is only fit for the melting pot, and public opinion seems to be much inclined in the same direction.

A NOVEL amusement has been introduced into Madras. According to the *Madras Mail*, a company of Italians have arrived in Madras and have erected a pavilion on the Esplanade, opposite Patcheappa's School, which they call "The Italian Shooting Saloon." About a hundred penknives, a span apart, are fixed on a sloping platform, situated at one end of the saloon, with here and there a brass pin about a foot high. A case, generally containing a watch, lies at the foot of the brass pins. The public are invited to try their hand at "shooting" at these penknives and pins; brass rings are sold to the "shooters" at the rate of four for an anna, and armed with these rings the shooter stands in position about three yards from the platform, and endeavours to "ring" one of the knives or pins, the knife being handed to him if he succeeds in "ringing" a knife; and should he succeed in "ringing" a pin, he receives a watch, or a pair of earrings. Hundreds of people of all classes flock to the saloon throughout the day.

TOUCHING the locust plague in Bombay the Local Government have decided to offer rewards for the destruction of locusts and locusts' eggs.

TUESDAY, 3RD JULY.

MR. GLADSTONE uttered these memorable words in support of the Affirmation Bill: "I am convinced that on every religious ground, as well as on every political ground, the true and the wise course is not to deal out religious liberty by halves, quarters and fractions, but to deal it out entire, and make no distinctions between man and man on the ground of religious difference from one end of the land to the other." Nobly said.

AGAIN:

I have no fear of Atheism in this House. Truth is the expression of the Divine mind, and, however little our feeble vision may be able to discern the means by which God may provide for its preservation, we may leave the matter in His hands, and we may be sure that a firm and courageous application of every principle of equity and of justice is the best method we can adopt for the preservation and influence of truth. And I must painfully record my opinion that grave injury has been done to religion in many minds—not in instructed minds, but in those which are ill-instructed or partially instructed, and which have large claim on our consideration—in consequence of steps which have, unhappily, been taken. Great mischief has been done in many minds through the resistance offered to a man elected by the constituency of Northampton, which a portion of the people believe to be unjust. When they see the profession of religion and the interests of religion ostensibly associated with what they are deeply convinced is injustice, they are led to questions about religion itself, which they see to be associated with injustice. Unbelief attracts a sympathy which it would not otherwise enjoy, and the upshot is to impair those convictions and that religious faith, the loss of which I believe to be the most inexpressible calamity which can fall either upon a man or upon a nation."

But the Affirmation Bill as the reader is aware has been thrown out. Religious bigotry seems to be as strong in England as anywhere else.

IN CHARGING the jury in the recent *Freethinker* prosecution for blasphemy, the Lord Chief Justice made the following observations as to the present position of the law on the subject of blasphemous prosecutions:

"It was said that these were blasphemous libels because they perverted the truths of Christianity; but he had no hesitation in saying that this cannot be taken as the state of the law in the present day, for it was no longer true in the sense in which these statements were made that Christianity was the law of the land. In those times Jews and Nonconformists were treated as having scarcely any civil power. It was impossible of course in a free country to persecute them, but everything short of persecution was enacted by Parliament against such persons. The exclusion of Jews from Parliament was perhaps an accident, for when the Act was passed they might not have been thought of sufficient importance to be deserving of an Act. But now a Jew might be Lord Chancellor—had been a Master of the Rolls. The great and illustrious man whom all had to mourn [Sir George Jessel] had been appointed to that high office before the passing of the Judicature Act, but he might have still been sitting there, and might have been bound to lay down to a jury on which there were half-a-dozen Jews that it was a breach of the law involving twelve months' imprisonment to deny that Jesus Christ was the Messiah although he and every Jew in the land denied He was, and Parliament allowed them to deny it. It was impossible, therefore, in these times, to found a prosecution for libel on Christianity *per se*, on the ground that such was the law of the land. It was one of our inestimable advantages that though the principles of law remained they had been applied to a change of circumstances and, he would add, the growth of progress, therefore he could not agree that a man could now be indicted for a blasphemous libel because he denied Christianity.

For himself he knew nothing of any of these persons, but if these were men who enjoyed the wit of Voltaire, who did not turn away from the sneer of Gibbon, and who relished the irony of Heine, one's feelings would not be disposed to go quite with the prosecutor, but with the defendant. It was bad for those who undertook prosecutions of this kind under the rough idea that God needed their assistance; but nothing could be more repugnant to one's notion of high-minded conduct than that any should in the name of the honour of God institute a proceeding of this kind for the purpose of attacking a political opponent. Such conduct should meet with the deepest and most deserved reprobation.'

How true, how noble, and how liberal!

NEWS from Afghanstan points to the probability of a serious civil war. Extensive preparations for a campaign are being made at Kabul, and the Ameer has come to terms with the Shinwaries, and is about to return to his capital to give his attention to more serious affairs.

A NEW route into Afghanstan has been explored by Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, Lieutenant-Colonel Lance, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Colonel McLean, 1st Punjab Cavalry. Starting from Vidor, 14 miles west of Dera Ghazi Khan, the party crossed the Sulieman range into the Khetran Valley. The expedition has shown the existence of a fair route over the Muwariki mountain, which could be traversed by any troops without wheeled artillery.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has the following:

There have been two cases during the last few months of Mussulman servants seriously wounding their European masters. Lieutenant Seddon's sad case, at Deesa, was so recently referred to that it is unnecessary to repeat the particulars. The gentleman assaulted in the other instance was Dr. Evers, Civil Surgeon of Wardha, in the Central Provinces, who was stabbed in the back several times with a knife. Dr. Evers appears to have administered corporal punishment to his servant, a youth of some 18 years of age, for some offence; and the boy picked up a knife from a table and stabbed his master, very nearly with fatal effect. The Magistrate who investigated the affair sentenced the servant to two years' rigorous imprisonment, but the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces [Mr. Crosthwaite] has reduced the term one-half, in consideration of the provocation the prisoner received. This has caused some comment, and even some of the native papers disapprove of the reduction of the sentence, holding, as the *Bombay Chronicle* expresses it, that "proneness on the part of servants to indulge in serious retaliation on their masters is deserving of some earnest consideration on the part of the public with a view to prevent the same becoming contagious and growing dangerous." Neither, of course, is a tendency on the part of masters to punish their servants by thrashing them to be encouraged; but if a master does in a moment of vexation strike his servant, the latter has another and more legal remedy, of which servants are well aware, than by taking up a knife to stab his master, or a cudgel to beat out his brains while he is asleep.

We concur.

COLONEL STANTON has issued a "Preliminary Administration Report" of the Indian Railways for the year 31st March, 1882, to 31st March, 1883, which shows that the total length of lines actually open for traffic on the latter date was 10,317, of which 373 miles were completed and opened during the year under review. Among the important Railway works enumerated as under construction, are the Hooghly Bridge, the Benares Bridge (retarded for a whole season by the disastrous accident of April 17) the Indus Bridge at Sukkur (not yet commenced), and the Attock Bridge, completed since the closing of the financial year. Among the new lines in hand are the northern extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhund, from Moradabad to Saharunpore; the Amritsur-Pathancote; the Rewari-Ferozepore; the Bengal Central; the Calcutta and South Eastern (now completed); the Tirhoot extensions, and those of the metre-gauge railways in the North-West; the Jodhpore and Bhopal in Native States; and the important line that is to connect the Ganges and the Brahmaputtra from Sonepoe to Dhurli.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY.

THE SIMLA Correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:

It is to be hoped that journals such as the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* will not further injure their cause by taking any credit to themselves, if the Government resolve to drop the Bill for having influenced its action in any degree whatever. Some of the writings in these two papers have been calculated to raise a doubt, not as to whether a native is fit to sit in judgment on a European, but as to whether a European is fit to sit in judgement on anybody. Fortunately, however, for British prestige in India, the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* are not the only English exponents of English feeling.

The *Indian Daily News* seems to be anxious to part company with the *Englishman*.

A GENTLEMAN from Salem reports that the Hindus are deserting the place by hundreds. Whole streets in the Hindu quarters of the town have been sold to the Mussulmans, and Salem promises before long to become a purely Mahomedan town. This is the result of tolerant British rule!

MR. PURDON CLARKE, Keeper of the Indian Section of the South Kensington Museum, read a paper on the Domestic Architecture of India at a recent Meeting of the Society of Arts. The lecture was illustrated by, among others, sketches by Mr. Kipling, and drawings, some of which had been made by students of the Lahore School of Art. In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, two natives of the Punjab, "Messrs." Ganga Ram and Balmonkand, took part, as did General Maclagan, R. E., and other well-known and old Punjabi officials.

SOME MONTHS ago the Syndicate of the Punjab University circulated a letter to all Educational centres in India asking to be supplied with the names of persons competent and willing to act as examiners to the University as it is one of the principles of that body not to employ, as examiners, persons in any way connected with its teaching institutions. In answer to the circular a large number of University men sent in their names. The same result has followed the application for Examiners made by the Madras University. This example ought to be followed by the other Indian Universities.

THE FOLLOWING curious story, which comes from Paris, is going the round of the papers :

A young man had for several years been living with a young woman, who bore him several children, of late the young man's father has endeavoured to persuade his son to legitimate his children by marrying their mother, but this the young man decidedly refused to do. The elder, being about to die, has at last married his son's mistress himself, thus causing his grand children, to become his children, and their natural father's brothers and sisters; and their mother therefore becomes their father's mother or their own grandmother, and, logically, their father becomes his own father. In fact the relationship is most complicated and confusing, and many are the attempts made at determining the relationship which would exist between the illegitimate offspiring of the natural father and his legitimate children supposing he were now to marry.

This story reminds us of one of the famous puzzles of *Vetal Punchabinsat* as to consanguinity in similar cases.

BARNUM'S agent with great difficulty procured two sacred white elephants in Siam, and is said to have paid Rs. 40,000 for one of them, but they both died before they got further than Singapoor.

HERBERT SPENCER, Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, John Morley, and about 200 of the leading literary and scientific men of England, have signed a memorial to the Home Secretary, protesting against the continuance of the imprisonment of Mr. Foote, the editor of the *Freethinker*, for blasphemy, and asking for his release. Sir William Harcourt, it is understood, will refuse the petition.

THURSDAY, 5TH JULY.

AN ASSAM CORRESPONDENT writes :

We are thankful to the Chief Commissioner of Assam for the liberal and just view taken by him in the disposal of the management of the Bijnee estate by allowing it to remain in the hands of the Rani. But at the same time we hold it would have been a wise step if this arrangement had been temporary as a trial. The Rani would then have been on her guard and would have taken care to prevent the evils that might crop up.

Our correspondent then enters into particulars, which we need not give. The Rani may fairly be expected to understand her own interests.

THE NUMBER of visitors, who visited the Indian Museum during last week, was 25,360 of whom 24,924 were natives and 436 Europeans and others.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a Reading Club, which has been established at Bagbazar in the north of this city, under the name of the Bagbazar Reading Library.

THE ADVERSE decision of the High Court of England, Chancery Division, in the case of Scott vrs. the Secretary of State, will necessitate an appeal, and we have been requested to invite the members of the uncovenanted service as well as of the Public Works Department to come forward with their contributions to the agitation fund in order to enable him to fight for the general cause.

WE ARE requested to invite public attention to the addition of rare and valuable animals to the collection of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens. These animals were either purchased or obtained in exchange. They are a splendid pair of two horned black Rhinoceros of the Malayan Peninsula, a pair of the Tapir found in the forests near Malaya and in the Malayan Peninsula. A very interesting series of Monkies has been received in exchange, and among them there is a nice specimen of that attractive species, the Diana Monkey of Africa. The black Rhinoceros has been placed alongside the two horned Rhinoceros of Chittagong, and the tapirs have been put into the Buckland House with the Diana Monkeys.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT that even such a distant voice as the *Japan Weekly Mail* echoes the praise of Lord Ripon's policy. It writes:

England gained India by the strong hand; she holds India by the strong hand, and any thing which derogates from the "Englishman's position of mastery is inconsistent with the principles of British tenure of India." If this be really true, then surely the whole course and spirit of British administration in India has been fatally inconsistent with the "principle of British tenure.' Lord Ripon has not set, but followed, the example. Sir Richard Temple, in his celebrated work on India, tells us that the only educated class worthy of note in the great peninsula consists of men brought up under British supervision, for whose mental and moral condition the British Government is responsible. And to what are they educated? What is the tendency of a system under which Natives are appointed members of the Governor-General's Legislative Council and of the local legislatures; under which they become Honorary Magistrates in the interior, Jurymen, Assessors, members of arbitration tribunals; under waich they take part in the administration of certain public funds, and in the management of schools, hospitals, dispensaries; under which they furnish the great majority of the Commissioners in the Municipalities; are employed as responsible trustees, administrators, or controlles of rates of taxation; under which they are allowed to preside over civil Courts whose judgments may affect not only the properties, but the persons of Englishmen? What is the inevitable and intentional tendency of this system? Surely, it is to create a spirit of self-government. For the past fifty years Great Britain has been employing every possible method of sweeping away race distinctions and teaching the people of India that whether a man be born a Hindu or a Christian he has equal rights; teaching that she governs India with not less regard to the good of Indians than to that of Englishmen, and that her ultimate aim is to establish her Government not on the compulsory obedience but on the hearty allegiance of the Natives. If all this has not been inconsistent with the "principle of British tenure," one fails to see how such a charge can be brought against a measure which only takes one step farther in the same direction.

Quite so. The present measure is a logical development of the recognized policy of the British Government.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Mr. Kashinath T. Telang has been appointed to act as Professor of Law during the absence of Mr. W. Webb at the Government College, Bombay. The Bombay Government seems to be thoroughly loyal to the Queen's Proclamation in giving offices of trust and emolument to the children of the soil.

FRIDAY, 6TH JULY.

WE HAVE received the following from the Bengal Office: "The Resident at Aden telegraphs that in consequence of cholera in Egypt it only imposes five days quarantine."

WE HAVE had lying before us for some time past a Bengali brochure called Sarojbasini a story in Bengali by Pundit Brojonath Bhattacharjea, a Pundit in the Government Normal School. It contains some good moral stories.

WE LEARN from a correspondent at Krishnagar that the inhabitants of Jallelpur a village in the Bongong Sub-Division in the district of the Jessore feel so much the pressure of municipal taxation imposed by the Municipality of Moheshpore that they think of abandoning their homes and seek relief elsewhere. The people are almost all poor agricultural laborers, whose earnings barely suffice to keep body and soul together. We are informed that they have memorialized His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

WE HAVE received the following letter from a correspondent regarding the Chittagong scandals :

It is said that the extracts from our Personal Assistant's depositions in the adultery case, the latest Chittagong Scandal, published by you, having attracted the notice of the Government some sort of report has been called for. The Commissioner, however, is believed to have called for a copy of his depositions before the Sessions Court only, though some of the extracts were furnished to you from his deposition before the committing Magistrate, where, indeed, a series of most shameful jobberies were extorted out of the Personal Assistant's own mouth. If, therefore, only, his depositions before the Judge are laid before the Government the *Patriot* will run the risk of being accused of having published certain facts than which nothing could be more damaging to the Personal Assistant, which have had no foundation. In the interest of the *Patriot*, therefore, it is necessary that you should assure His Honor that the extracts, indeed every word of them, were taken from both the depositions of the Personal Assistant, the remarks of the Sessions Judge being quoted from his Judgment. If His Honor will be graciously pleased to read for himself both the depositions and the judgment of the Sessions Court, the severe comments of which on the evidence of the Personal Assistant, and his three confreres in the case, ought to prove, fatal to their position in the Government Service. His Honor it is hoped, will feel satisfied that a state of things is prevailing in this unhappy district which ought not to be tolerated a day further. If all other disclosures be forgiven may we hope that His Honor will be graciously pleased to consider whether the fact of the Personal Assistant having his home and so many of his relatives and countrymen serving in the Division, and the latter having called forth a bitter party faction, which has already been reflected in the Fazal Ali Khan's estate scandal and this disgraceful adultery case, does not render his presence in this Division detrimental to the interests of the people. He has already served here in this very position for six years, and it is the system of making the Personal Assistants fixtures which is causing so much scandal and heart-burning every where. If the principle of change is necessary in the case of other officers, it is a thousand times more necessary in the case of Personal Assistants who have so much backstairs influence at their command.

A. C. D.

We hope the Government will call for the depositions in both the Courts referred to by our correspondent.

THERE WERE 157 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 30th June, of which 14 were from cholera, 2 from small-pox, 46 from fevers, 15 from bowel-complaints, 6 from accidents and hanging or execution, 10 from pthisis and asthma, 15 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Infant mortality 41. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 16. The average of daily mortality was 22·4.

SATURDAY, 7TH JULY.

IT IS STATED that the half-yearly profits of the Bank of Bengal amount to Rs, 13,53,000, and have been divided as follows:—10 lakhs in payment of a 10 per cent. dividend; Rs. 53,000 transferred to adjust valuations of certain investments; Rs. 25,000 transferred to bad and doubtful debts account; Rs. 40,000 to the Pension Fund; and the balance Rs. 2,35,000, carried forward to the next half-year's profits.

THE PIONEER has received the following telegram from Bombay :—"The heavy floods in the Surat district still continue unabated. The mails cannot be conveyed by any means; the town of Surat itself is six feet under water. The Taptee bridge is standing well. Three days' mails are on the line waiting till the water subsides. The mail-steamer to England started from Bombay on Wednesday, twenty-four hours late."

IN REPLY to the *Statesman's* strictures on the increase of pay given to Mr. Westland, the Comptroller-General of Accounts, the *Pioneer* writes :

In recognition of the valuable work that has been done by Mr. Westland in the office, and it may be of the extra business that has been thrown on his hands, the same authority has been pleased to grant him a personal allowance of Rs. 500 in addition to the salary of the post. The question, then, lies entirely between Mr. Westland and the public; and there is little fear that anyone who has the least knowledge of the work done by that able officer will think that the grant just made him is an "unearned increment."

We subscribe to every word written by our contemporary in support of Mr. Westland. But did not Mr. Westland establish his claim to the Financial Secretaryship to the Government of India? And does not the personal allowance now given to him look like compensation for the loss sustained by him? This squaring of accounts is not quite in the interest of the tax-payers.

BIRMINGHAM has been celebrating the twenty-fifth year of Mr. John Bright's political connection with it, and there have been great rejoicings. The right honourable gentleman has been presented with a dessert service valued at £600 and a portrait of himself. The festivities lasted four days. One of these evenings Mr. Bright addressed an audience of twenty thousand persons at the Bingley Hall.

THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has the following :

The Queen has entirely recovered from the injury to her knee, but the general depression of her mind and spirits, I regret to say, has not diminished. Her Majesty is still at Balmoral, but her medical advisers are strongly urging upon her the advisability of going on to the Continent in order to get an entire change.

A DURBAR was held at the Paper Currency Office on Thursday last presided over by Mr. Westland, the Comptroller-General of Accounts, for the presentation of the Sanad of "Rai Bahadur" to Babu Hem Chunder Dutt, late Khazanji of the Paper Currency Office and the Mint. In presenting the Sanad Mr. Westland made some graceful remarks in recognition of his meritorious services and high character.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Brohmomohun Mullick has been appointed Inspector of the Western Circle in succession to Babu Bhudev Mookerjee.

WE ARE glad to learn that Syud Abdus Sobhan Chowdry has contributed Rs. 200 for the construction of a telegraphic office building at Bogra.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, July 2.—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph this morning, stating that a strict investigation in Egypt has proved that the cholera there has not been introduced from India. It is reported that Sir Auckland Colvin will succeed Major Baring in India.

3.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that her Majesty's Government had decided to disallow the annexation of New Guinea, there being no reason to fear that it will be annexed by any other Power. Mr. Healy has been elected for Monaghan, defeating Mr. Monroe, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 365 votes.

4.—Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords last night, said it had been completely proved that the cholera in Egypt had not been introduced from India. His Lordship read a letter from Sir William Gull, stating that he believed that cholera would soon subside, and that the disease was not epidemic.

5.—The Indian troopships next season will go to India via the Cape. A fearful disaster occured yesterday at the launching of the steamer *Daphne* on the Clyde. On reaching the water the steamer overturned, and 131 people were drowned. A meeting under the presidency of Mr. Bright was held at Exeter Hall yesterday to promote the Poona Ryots' bank. Mr. Bright warmly supported the scheme, as being a satisfactory solution of a queston which was constantly increasing in importance. The right honourable gentleman said the scheme was calculated to remove discontent and to add to the prosperity of the country.

6.—The large increase in the mortality from cholera in Mansurah and Sammanond convinces the doctors that the disease is of an epidemic character. Two cases have occurred amongst the troops forming the sanitary cordon. M. De Lesseps has left Paris for London in compliance with request of the British Government, in order to complete the agreement in connection with the second Suez canal, the bases of which are settled. News from Australia states that great dissatisfaction is felt in that colony on account of the Home Government's decision with reference to the annexa-

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tion of New Guinea, and the ministers of Queensland and Victoria decline to regard the decision as final. Sir Auckland Colvin's appointment to succeed Major Baring in India is confirmed. *Obituary.*—The Duke of Marlborough.

7.—Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the memorial on behalf of Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee was under the consideration of Lord Kimberley. The House of Commons last night negatived the motion for woman's suffrage by 130 votes against 114. The Honorable F. R. Plunkett, First Secretary of the Embassy at Paris, has been appointed British Minister at Yeddo.

Paris, July 1.—The papers here attack England in connection with the cholera epidemic, imputing the outbreak to the laxity of regulations in India. The Count de Chambord is alarmingly ill.

2.—In consequence of the serious illness of Count de Chambord, the Orleanist princes are holding a council here.

3.—No hopes are entertained of the Count de Chambord's recovery.

5.—The latest news from China states that Li Hung Chang left Shanghai and has referred M. Tricou to Tsung Li, the Yamin of the Foreign Office.

WE HAVE to ackowledge with thanks the receipt of the under mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for May 1883 and two months, 1st April 1883 to 31st May 1883. 2. Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1882. 3. Report on the Working of the Port of Rangoon. By Graham Smith. 4. Report on Prison Administration in British Burma, for 1882. 5. Indian Telegraph Guide, parts I and II, corrected up to 1st July 1883. 6. The Drainage of Bombay, its History and Prospects. By Dr. T. Blaney and the Hon'ble V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I. 7. Report of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance for 1882. 8. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 4, April 1883. 9. A Scrap to teach Sanskrit Composition. By Gopal Chunder Bhattacharjee. 10. Messrs. Thacker and Co. of Bombay's Price list of Drawing Materials and Artist's Requisites. 11. Is the Attempt to keep the Criminal Jurisdiction Bill calculated to promote the Public Interest and Welfare of the Inhabitants of India generally? A paper read before the East India Association by Robert H. Elliott, Esq. 12. Sasan and Jibun—or the Burning Ground and Life. A Poem in Bengali. By Rajkristo Roy. 13.—The Great Contempt Case compiled by Ramchundra Palit. 14. The Students' Journal of Physical Geography in Bengali. Illustrated. By Nrisingha Chundra Mookerjee, M.A., B.L. 15. Gopal Bhar or the Punch in Bengali. Vol. II No. 2. 16. Bharuti, A Bengali Monthly, for Assar 1290, B. E. 17. The Voice of India for June, 1883. 18. Sindhudut or the Message to his own Country through the ocean from an exiled French Martyr to national liberty. By Nobin Chunder Mukhopadhya.

WE HAVE received a pamphlet entitled "The Great Contempt Case," containing a report of the trial of Babu Surendranath Bannerjea and opinions of the Press thereon. It is compiled by Babu Ramchundra Palit. We are requested to mention that it will be extensively circulated in England.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1883.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Voltaic Batteries. The Action of Voltaic Electricity on the Magnet. The Current Nature of Voltaic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7½ P.M.

Subject: Wind Instruments.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M.

Subject: Carbon.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

THE RENT-BILL DEBATE.

XVI.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

WHETHER we look to the exalted position of the Viceroy or to the intrinsic merits of His Excellency's speech, it is entitled to the highest consideration. His Excellency began by justifying the action of Government in the matter. His Excellency said that "the direct intervention of the Government of India has only been called forth at the last stage of these proceedings, after every point connected with the matter has been examined, considered and threshed out by one of the most complete enquiries that any question, I believe, has ever undergone in this or in any other country." We apologize for being constrained to join issue with His Excellency at the very outset. We deny that the enquiry of the Rent Commission has been complete or impartial. In the first place the Commission was composed chefly of officials, most of whom cherished foregone conclusions on the subject. So from the constitution of the Commission it was not expected to take an impartial view of the question. In the second place the Commission did not go to work in the right way, that was to say, in the way recognized in England. It took no evidence; it did not examine the zemindars and ryots, the parties most interested in the subject; it took no steps to ascertain from those interested parties that a change in the substantive law was necessary; it obtained the opinion of certain officials and consulted certain records, and there its investigation ended. For instance a great stress is laid upon eviction, but the Commission gives no facts to show that either eviction is sought for largely by the zemindars or decreed by the Courts. On the contrary the general belief is that eviction is rare. Similarly it is urged that the ryot requires protection from arbitrary enhancement of rent. But the report of the Commission does not afford an iota of evidence to shew that enhancement of rent is general. On the contrary it is notorious that enhancement of rent through the machinery of the law has come to a dead-lock. As to how far illegal cesses are levied, whether they are arbitrarily exacted, whether they are voluntarily paid by ryots as an amicable adjustment of rent, and in which districts these cesses mostly prevail, the Commission gives no information whatever. The Commission recommends the abrogation of the freedom of contract as regards the occupancy right, but does not give a scrap of evidence to shew that the ryots have in any large number of cases contracted themselves out of their right, and if so, in what districts chiefly. The Commission reports that the custom of transfering the occupancy tenure has come into vogue in many districts, but does not shew how it has come into vogue. The examination of zemindars and ryots on this point would have been most valuable. If an enquiry were made, it would we believe be found that the custom, where it has come into existence, has grown with the consent of the zemindars. So much for the character of the enquiry of the Rent Commission. Then at the first stage the Bengal Government gave the utmost publicity to the proposals of the Rent Commission for public criticism, but when the Bill was last revised by it it was withheld from the public. Similarly when the Bill was considered and finally settled by the Government of India, no access to it was given to the public. Twice did the British Indian Association apply to the Government of India for copies of the Bill and despatches, and twice were they refused. The Bill, thus "threshed out" in a hole and corner fashion by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, was submitted to the Secretary of State for sanction. It was so to speak an *exparte* Bill. So much for publicity and public criticism. We are not a little surprised that Lord Ripon, who is a warm advocate of publicity in matters of legislation, should have preferred this dark policy in a matter of vital importance to sixty millions of people. As the matter now stands the Bill being approved by the Secretary of State on an *exparte* statement the public are denied the constitutional means of redress from the highest controlling authority under the Queen-Empress.

His Excellency next remarked that the state of things was different in different parts of the country. He said, "as has been truly said, we have in this case to deal with very different states of things in different parts of Bengal. In some parts of the Province the raiyats are strong and the landlords are weak; in other parts of the Province there is an opposite state of things, inasmuch as the raiyats are weak and the zemindars are strong." Does not this diversity of circumstance require diversity of legislation? Sir Bartle Frere, as the Chairman of the meeting of the East India Association at which Miss Nightingale's paper was read, admitted the necessity of differential legislature. But what is the policy of our Government? It wishes to place all districts on the same level, and takes no note of diversity of circumstances. So much for consistency in legislation. His Excellency then passed on to the preliminary objection as to whether the Government is justified in making substantive changes in the law. He said: "But then the preliminary objection is often taken that, on a wide view of this question, the Government and the legislature have no right to interfere between the zemindars and the raiyats in Bengal. Now, I was much struck by the line which was adopted by my hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodas Pal in regard to this branch of the question. He did not urge directly that the Government (and by the Government I mean both the Executive Government and the legislature—the Government in its largest sense) is not entitled, in consequence of the Permanent Settlement, to deal with the question at all. He approached very nearly at times, in his speech, to that assertion, but I observed that he never actually made it, and I was not surprised that one so skilful as he is, and so practised a debater, should have steered clear of that assertion. He knows the question well, and he must feel the force of the arguments which can be, and which have, in the course of this discussion, been ably urged to show that the claim which has been set up by and on behalf of the zemindars, to the effect that the legislature and the Government are debarred by the agreement of 1793 from interfering on behalf of the cultivators of the soil, is not tenable." His Excellency did not apparently make a distinction between legislation for the protection of the ryots from oppression, and legislation transferring to them the substantial rights of the zemindars guaranteed under a solemn covenant of the State. The first is the legitimate duty of the Sovereign, but the last involves a question of breach of faith. Lord Cornwallis had declared that no power shall take away the rights conferred upon the zemindars, vide Regulation II. of 1793. But let that pass. We are glad to observe that in the interest of the tenants the Viceroy is willing to take his stand upon the Permanent Settlement. He said: "My hon'ble friend Mr. Kristodas Pal said, in the course of his speech yesterday, that he regarded the Permanent Settlement as the charter of the landlords and tenants in Bengal. I am willing to accept that statement; but if it is so, it is a charter given by the Government to the landholders on the one hand, and to the tenants on the other." Let us see how far His Excellency is consistent. His Excellency denied that the Bill aimed at redistribution of property—he contended that it sought for restoration of property. We will quote his own words. His Excellency said:

Now the Hon'ble Kristodás Pál, in speaking on the Bill, described it as a measure which involved the redistribution of property. I confess it seems to me that, looking at the past history of this matter, looking at the gradual lessening of the rights of the raiyats since the Permanent Settlement, looking at the extent to which their position has, from a great variety of circumstances, been weakened since that date, and the manner in which they have lost rights, which, to my mind, it is clear that they originally possessed, it would be much more true to say that this Bill is a Bill for the restoration, rather than for the redistribution, of property. But it does not go so far; we do not propose to restore to any portion of the cultivators of the soil the position in which they would now stand, if the system which was in force at the time of the Settlement had been unaltered down to the present time. What this Bill does is to leave the landlord, broadly speaking, all the advantages which he has acquired during these ninety years. It leaves him the rent which he now receives. All it says to him is "Your power of enhancement and eviction shall be to a limited degree, brought back in the future to the position in which it stood ninety years ago.' To my mind, today a most plain right—a right which was asserted and exercised in 1859—to deal with this question if we then, so far as regards any question of right, have considered it necessary, for the purpose of protecting the

nterests and promoting the welfare of the cultivators of the soil. And we propose to take steps for that purpose which will fall very far short of restoring the cultivators of the soil to the position in which they originallys tood. To attain this end, so far as can now be done, is the principle and the main object of the Bill which we are now considering.

Now, let us test His Excellency's statements by referring to the Bill itself. The Bill makes a distinction between khamar and ryoti lands, and declares that the ryoti lands must be reserved for ryots, that when such lands would lapse, the zemindar might buy them in, and that if he should wish to relet the same, he must let them to new comers at the old rate with the right of occupancy attached thereto. Was this a part of the Permanent Settlement law? If so, we should like to see it chapter and verse. Then the Bill abolishes the right of contract. But did not the Permanent Settlement Regulations encourage the interchange of leases between the zemindar and the ryot, and limit the period of a lease to 10 years, thus interdicting permanent leases? The Bill recognizes not only the 12 years' rule of occupancy, but declares that a ryot should be entitled to hold all lands in a village or estate as occupancy tenure, if he can establish his continuous possession of any one plot for 12 years. Is this a part of the Permanent Settlement law? The Bill then legalizes the transferability of the occupancy tenure. Was this transferability known in the days of the Permanent Settlement, when even permanent leases were prohibited? The Bill fixes the maximum limit of rent at 20 per cent. of the value of the gross produce of land. Was this the proportion at which rent was fixed at the time of the Permanent Settlement? Then no contract as to rent shall be made between the zemindar and the ryot without the *imprimatur* of a revenue officer. Now, did not the Permanent Settlement Regulations absolutely prohibit interference of revenue officers? Then the Bill provides an elaborate system of compensation for disturbance. Now, we ask was this system even known to or contemplated, by the authors of the Permanent Settlement? And yet we are told by the highest authority in the land that "this Bill is a Bill for the restoration of rights rather than for the redistribution of property."

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE ON THE JURISDICTION BILL.

II.

IN our last issue we took a cursory view of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's remarkable paper on the Jurisdiction Bill in the June number of the *Contemporary Review*, but it deserves a more extended notice. As we said last week, this paper is an important contribution, to the literature of the subject and it should be carefully studied by all those who are opposed to Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Sir Arthur Hobhouse discusses the whole question in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. He proves to demonstration that there is no substantial argument against the proposed change except the outburst of the non-official European community inIndia. Now, what is the worth of this argument? Those who will take the pains to study with how little causes the Europeans in India have lost their heads on like occasions and how groundless their fears have proved to be, will not attach any weight to their present excitement. The question is, shall the outburst among the non official English community in India make England abandon those noble principles of Government which have guided her rule in this country for more than half a century and which are laid down in Her Majesty's famous Proclamation on the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown? Sir Arthur Hobhouse thus puts the issue: "The question raised, not by the Government of India, who are only moving on well-marked lines, but by the non-official English Community, and their abettors in England, is between two methods of governing India. What goal shall we aim at? What ideal shall we set before our eyes? 'Our own supremacy,' says one set of thinkers. 'The welfare of the Indians,' says another." After thus putting the right issue, Sir Arthur goes on to say: "When our position as Rulers of India became thoroughly realized to the minds of Indian statesmen, they have had the two theories of Government well in view; that men of great eminence have insisted on the nobler and more generous principle of Government for the welfare of the Indians; that the English Parliament has always recognised that principle as its guide; that important steps have been taken in pursuance of it; and that the wisdom of those steps has hitherto been justified by experience. I am fully aware that an opponent will reply that of course he desires the welfare of the Indians, but that their welfare depends on the maintenance of our supremacy. That, however, is only another mode of stating the essential difference between the two schools of statesmen. Those who put our supremacy in the foreground would not admit that it is for the welfare of the Indians to attain such mental and political stature as would enable them to manage their own affairs. Moreover, the statesmen of what I call the more generous school have their retort even on the lower ground. Their contention is that nothing will bring our rule to a brief and disastrous end so certainly as persistence in excluding the Natives from mental and political growth; and that nothing is so likely to secure for our rule a long duration—and when the inevitable change comes, an enthanasia—as a hearty endeavour to give them the best training we can." The noble and more generous metuod of governing India has always found favour with high-minded and eminent Anglo-Indian statesmen—men like Munro, Elphinstone, Metcalfe, Butterworth Bayley, Holt Mackenzie, Babington Macaulay. "We are not here," said the noble-minded Metcalfe, "simply to collect the revenues, to maintain armies and borrow money to supply the deficiency. We are doubtless here for higher purposes; one of which is to pour the enlightened knowledge and civilization, the arts and sciences of Europe, over the land, and thereby improve the condition of the people." Macaulay, who has often been quoted by the opponents of Mr. Ilberts' Bill, protested with all his might against the illiberal view that the time can never come when the Natives of India can be admitted to high civil and military offices. "We are told," we quote from one of his remarkable speeches in the House of Commons, "that this is the condition on which we hold our power. We are told that we are bound to confer on our subjects every benefit—which they are capable of enjoying!—no, which it is in our power to confer on them?—no; but which we can confer on them without hazard to the perpetuity of our own domination. Against that proposition I solemnly protest, as inconsistent alike with sound policy and sound morality. . . . . We are free, we are civilized to little purpose, if we grudge to any portion of the human race an equal measure of freedom and civilization. . . . It may be that the public mind of India may expand under our system till it has outgrown that system; that by good Government we may educate our subjects into a capacity for better government, that having become instructed in European knowledge, they may in some future age demand European institutions. Whether such a day will ever come I know not. But never will I attempt to avert or to retard it. Whenever it comes, it will be the proudest day in English history. To have found a great people sunk in the lowest depths of slavery and superstition, to have so ruled them as to have made them desirous and capable of all the privileges of citizens, would, indeed, be a title to glory all our own." After quoting many extracts of this kind from the writings and speeches of eminent statesmen, which we regret we cannot reproduce for want of space, Sir Arthur Hobhouse remarks:—"Now from the time of Munro whose work begun a century ago under Warren Hastings, down to the present time I have given a chain of evidence to show that English Ministries and Parliaments and statesmen of weighty character and well versed in Indian affairs, have borne testimony that we should rule India not for our own benefit or in the spirit of conquerors, or with an eye mainly to the perpetuation of our own dominions, but for the benefit of the Indians and as far as possible through their agency. If Lord Ripon's pending measure is condemned, either this principle must be denied, or it must be shown that the measure is faulty by being ill-adapted to the purpose of enlisting Natives in our services, or by being abrupt or violent or ill-timed." The abandonment of Mr. Ilbert's Bill, as Mr. Allan Hume has pertinently observed, will involve in the eyes of our countrymen the formal abrogation of India's Magna Charta, the Queen's famous Proclamation of 1858. Will the British Government give up the noble and more generous policy of governing India which it has followed for half a century, simply because Mr. Ilbert's Bill has irritated the non-official English community in this country?

The opponents of the proposed change in our Criminal Procedure Code urge that the main, if not the sole, motive for Mr. Ilbert's Bill is to remove an anomaly; and that it would be of little practical use to remove one anomaly, while so many others exist. Sir Arthur Hobhouse conclusively shows that this view is erroneous. "I have written this paper to little purpose," says he, "unless I have made it clear that what is to be removed is not merely an anomaly but a heart-felt obstruction to a great policy." He then pertinently asks, when has the impossibility of doing everything been accepted by statesmen as a reason for doing nothing? He answers:—"Only when he wishes to do nothing." He continues:—"English statesmen in especial are reproached for their piecemeal legislation. That means that we take a step forward when and as circumstances call for it and make it practicable. Piecemeal and opportunist legislation has its drawback; and so comprehensive legislation and slap-dash legislation, and standing-still have each its merits. But by piecemeal legislation we manage to adjust old arrangements to the wants of a growing society in a way which cause a less amount of convulsion, and is more consistent with sympathy between rulers and subjects, and with harmony among the various classes of society and with steady progress, than is found to be the case with other methods. The question here is whether it is expedient to give a certain jurisdiction to Native Magistrates. If it is, it may or may not be right to urge Lord Ripon to do something more. But his proposal does not become inexpedient because he does nothing more. So with the privileges accorded to Natives. The argument assumes that the only or main reason for the Bill is that Natives complain of the present law. That they complain is an excellent reason for looking to see how far the law works and whether it should be altered. But it is altered not because the Natives complain, but because on their complaint it is found to require alteration. Since we have been Rulers in India many native customs, some very important ones, have been abolished by law, and so have the privileges of Europeans been curtailed by law. There have been many steps towards uniformity. Yet at every stage the arguments now used might have been used, probably have been. Why do you make this change and not make others? The answer is: one thing at a time; we do not know that absolute uniformity is either attainable or desirable; we are doing what circumstances call upon us and enable us to do; if it is good do not oppose it, because there is not more of it; if it is good to bring Natives more within the general law, the thing is not made bad by the circumstance that Europeans remain privileged in some particulars; and if it is good to bring Europeans more under the general law it does not become bad because Natives remain privileged. Let each case be judged upon its own merits." Well said, the "anomaly" argument of the opponents of the Jurisdiction Bill has been answered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired.

A considerable portion of Sir Arthur Hobhouse's paper is devoted to meeting the objections which Lord Salisbury has advanced against the Jurisdiction Bill. His Lordship, it would be remembered, had laid much stress on the danger to the life and honour of Englishmen placed in a remote corner of India resulting from trial by "a coloured man." Sir Arthur Hobhouse thus considers Lord Salisbury:—"Where are there these thinly populated lands

far from all English succour, and which are to be presided over by a native Civil Servant? Lord Ripon will have to send a commission of Inquiry to find them. How is life exposed to the decision of a tribunal which can at the most imprison for one year. What evidence is there that colored men who are worthy to be Judges are less careful of honor than uncoloured men? A colored man who showed himself regardless of people's honor would soon find himself corrected by the High Court, and Lord Salisbury should remember that no one of the privileged class is so far from English succour but he has an appeal to the High Court. And what amount of colour is enough to excite mistrust? Could the present Advocate General of Calcutta be trusted with criminal jurisdiction? I myself, were I accused of a crime, would trust him entirely. But I believe he is an Armenian, and not a European British subject. Is the son of an English father and Hindu mother too colored to be a Judge? Or is the son of that half caste son by a Hindu mother too colored? If so, they are both European British subjects and the law of 1872, as tested by colour, stands condemned." The half caste sons of Englishmen may now sit in judgment upon European British subjects, who are exempt from the jurisdiction of a Judge or Magistrate of approved Indian blood. Oh! for the crime of colour! Are not native judicial officers competent to exercise the jurisdiction which it is proposed to confer upon them? Referring to Mr. Branson's remarks on this subject in his famous or rather infamous Town Hall oration, Sir Arthur Hobouse observes: "It seems not to occur to this passionate gentleman, or to others who use the same style of argument, that the whole fabric of trumped-up charges rests on the assumption that the Native Criminal Judge will be an idiot, or one dominated by hostility to Europeans. No such defect has been found among Native Civil Judges, who are drawn when young from a very wide area. They are found to be on the whole as fair, and as acute in detecting frauds, as averse to trumped-up charges, as their European colleagues. Much more certainly will that be the case with the Native Criminal Judge, for he will be a picked man accustomed for years to work with Europeans, and at least their equal in ability. . . I have never heard it suggested that Hindu or Mahomedan Judges favoured their own people, or that either favored Natives against Europeans, And yet the vast mass of Indian litigation is decided by Hindu and Mahomedan Judges. . . . . . All our experience goes to prove that it (*Mr. Ilbert's Bill*) is a prudent step and beneficial one. Some thing may be argued from the success of the Native Criminal Courts in the Presidency towns. Much stronger is the argument from the Native Civil Courts." When Native judicial officers have been successful as *High Court Judges*, District Judges and Presidency Magistrates, cannot they be trusted with a simple police jurisdiction over Europeans in the Mofussil?

THE BENGAL JAILS IN 1882.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESOLUTION on the Jail Administration Report of 1882 is an able and elaborate document. It goes thoroughly into all the important subjects connected with the question of Jail Administration and it deals specially with the mortality in the Jails of this Province. Since 1876 there has been a decrease in the average number of inmates of prisons of all classes. The daily average in that year was 20,227, as compared with 14,801 in the past year, and 15,506 during 1881. We are glad to see that the Government of Bengal has adopted a policy similar to that followed by the Government of India in respect to the release of life-convicts from the Andamans. In conformity with this policy the cases of all life-convicts, who are confined in Jails in Bengal, and are not deported to the Andamans, are reported to Government when the convicts have completed 20 years of their sentence; and if their conduct has been uniformly good during their imprisonment, the sanction of the Government is obtained to the remission of the remaining portion of their sentences. Under this practice three prisoners were released during the past year. We perfectly agree with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that this hope of release cannot fail to operate as an incentive to good behaviour. We notice that the number of convicts under sixteen years of age in Jail on the 31st December last was 84, of whom 75 were males and 9 females, as compared with 94 at the close of 1881 and 118 at the end of 1880. The decrease, it is explained, is due to the opening during the year of a reformatory school at Hazaribagh for boys from Behar. It is a pity that some officers do not, in dealing with habitual juvenile offenders, fully avail themselves of the reformatory schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh; and consequently many children are found in Jails who had better been sent to a reformatory school. We are glad that the attention of all judicial officers will be drawn to the subject.

The total number of offences committed by prisoners during 1882 was 48,570 as compared with 49,749 in 1881 and 62,013 in 1880. Nevertheless, the total number of jail offences in Bengal is still very far in excess of those returned by the other Provinces. Sir Ashley Eden, in reviewing the Jail Report for 1880, directed the special attention of the Inspector-General to this point; and the Government of India suggested that it would be well if the official visitors of Jails were invited carefully to enquire into the matter as opportunity offered. Acting on this suggestion, the Inspector-General was requested to point out to all official visitors the Lieutenant-Governor's wish that they should "take the opportunity of enquiring, on the occasion of their visits to the Jails into the causes of the great number of Jail offences, and also as to whether petty offences or shortcomings on the part of the prisoners are ever allowed to be punished summarily and without record by warders and overseers." Dr. Lethbridge, the Inspector-General, tells us that official visitors made special enquiries into the subject of offences and punishments in the Jails of Bengal; and that in no instance was it shown that a prisoner had been unnecessarily punished, or that the power to punish prisoners, which is vested solely in the Superintendent, had been exercised by subordinates. We doubt, however, whether the official visitors had had true opportunity to carefully enquire into the matter. These visitors, burdened as they are with their own legitimate work, cannot afford to spend more than a few minutes in looking into the management of a prison. It is idle to expect that they would be able to go thoroughly into the matter. If the Government of India desires to find out the truth, it should appoint a specially selected officer to conduct the enquiry. The largest number of Jail offences in Bengal are those relating to work. This class of offences has greatly increased since the introduction of steam machinery in Jails. It appears that the Jails in which steam machinery is employed, viz., Alipore, Presidency, Bhagulpore and Buxar, are those in which the largest number of offences against work are recorded. The Inspector-General remarks:—"Nothing is more irksome to a naturally idle prisoner than work on a machine, which keeps him actively employed for a certain number of hours. If to this we add the fact that the amount of work done by each individual can be checked with great exactness, we have all prisoners, and certainly all native prisoners, thoroughly dislike—continuous work, and at the end of the day no opportunity of cheating in the quantity of the task done. In the Hooghly Jail, where a large task at bag-sewing is exacted, the offences against work have been very numerous." The Lieutenant-Governor supports the views of Dr. Lethbridge, and observes:—"In dealing with machinery, constant and unflagging attention is required, and this continual mental tension is probably more distasteful to natives than any amount of simple bodily exertion." We are willing to admit that the use of steam machinery increases the number of offences relating to work; but the hard fact remains that the number of such offences recorded in 1880 was 40,527; and that when Sir Ashley Eden wrote strongly on the subject in reviewing the Administration Report for that year, the number fell to 27,963 in 1881. How are we to account for this large diminution? Was it not due to the expression of the late Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that the subject was one which called for special attention? The total number of punishments inflicted for Jail offences during the past year was 48,574 as compared with 49,740 in 1881 and 62,008 in 1880. We are glad to notice again a very marked decrease in the number of corporal punishments, only 416 prisoners having been so punished as compared with 914 in 1881, 4,[illegible] in 1880, and 8,232 in 1879. Here is another beneficent result of the strong views, which Sir Ashley Eden expressed on the subject of the infliction of the punishment of whipping in Jails. There was, however, an increase in the number of instances in which the solitary confinement was adopted as a means of punishment for Jail offences, and a decrease of nearly 50 per cent. in the number of prisoners punished by reduced diet. This decrease is satisfactory. The penal diet is given, whenever possible, only on Sundays when no work is done. Dr. Lethbridge writes:—"A large proportion of the Bengali prisoners, with their poor physique and want of stamina, cannot stand work and penal diet together. It appeared to me that Sunday, when no work is done, would be a suitable day for giving reduced diet. It is, moreover, a day when a prisoner, having nothing else to do, is more likely to think of his food and to feel the loss of it. The giving of reduced diet on Sundays is now universally adopted in the Jails of this province, and it is very seldom that it is resorted to on week days. It is probably due to the introduction of this rule that the number of cases in which reduced diet was given has decreased from 16,314 in 1880 and 9,411 in 1881 to 5,087 in 1882." We wonder why it did not occur to Dr. Lethbridge before that Bengali prisoners, with their poor physique and want of stamina, cannot stand work and penal diet together. He had failed to make this discovery until his attention was drawn to the matter.

The average death-rate of the Bengal Jails for the past year was 6·98, which is higher than the percentage in either of the two preceding years, though lower than the percentage in 1878 or 1879. Excluding from the deaths those which were caused by cholera, the percentage was 5·[illegible], which is lower than the percentages similarly obtained for the preceding years. We do not understand why in determining the death-rate in the Bengal Jails, the mortality from cholera should not be taken into account. It is of little use to tell the public that the death-rate, excluding deaths from cholera, has decreased. In some of the Jails the death-rate is still very high. In the Mymensing Jail, the death-rate amounted to 22·6 per cent.; in Champaran and Burdwan it exceeded 14 per cent., in Bogra 12 per cent. and in Lohardagga, Dinagepore, Purneah and Beerbhoom, 11 per cent. and Moorshedabad and Singbhoom 10 per cent. In no other jail did the death-rate reach 9 per cent. The deaths in which the largest number of deaths from cholera took place were Dacca, Bhaugulpore, Mymensingh, Champarun, Alipore and Buxar. As regards the number of admissions into hospital and the percentage of the daily average sick, the year under report was a most unhealthy one. The percentage of the average daily sick on the average of the total Jail population was 5·33, which is higher than in any year since 1866. The Inspector-General attempts to show that the chief cause of the sickness and mortality in the Bengal Jails is the sickness of the free population either in the district in which the Jails are situated, or in the district in which the prisoner was first received before his transfer for the sake of his health to some Jail in a more salubrious climate. Dr. Lethbridge discusses this subject at some length. He points out that there has been a considerable increase in the number of cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, 7,765 as compared with 7,434 in 1881. But he would have the public believe that the bowel complaints in our Jails are not due to any preventible causes within the Jails, but to the very unhealthy condition of many of the districts in Bengal; and that until there is a decided improvement in the general health of the population from which the prisoners are received, the Jail mortality cannot be expected to be as low as it is in other provinces, where no such climatic causes are at work. We are thus asked to believe that the

unhealthiness of the prisoners in Bengal is due to the unhealthiness of the country generally from which the prisoners come or that part of it in which the *Jail* is situated. To establish this theory it must be proved that the mortality in jails is not greater than amongst persons of the same age amongst the free population. In England, as the Army Sanitary Commission observes, the prison population is considered to be much more healthy than the same age in civil life. After comparing the vital statistics of the Native Army with those of the Jail population, the Commission came to the conclusion that "for some cause the mortality of prisoners must be greatly in excess of that due to the same ages in the native population or at least in that portion of it over which some sanitary control is exercised." The Government of India recommended that a special Committee should be appointed to enquire into the steady deterioration in the health of the prisoners in Bengal. This recommendation was not given effect to. Dr. Lethbridge writes:—"I am of opinion that such an enquiry as that recommended by the Government of India is not necessary; but if Government thinks otherwise, a thorough enquiry by one really competent officer like Dr. Walker, late Inspector-General of Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, where the mortality has always been low, will be of more use than any Committee composed of others who do not possess practical experience." A careful enquiry ought certainly to be made into the steady deterioration of the health of the prisoners in Bengal Jails; and we perfectly agree with Dr. Lethbridge in thinking that it cannot be entrusted to a better man than Dr. William Walker. We consider Dr. Walker as the ablest and most efficient Jail administrator in India, and thorough enquiry conducted by him into the cause of the heavy sickness and mortality in Bengal Jails will not fail to yield most valuable results. We earnestly hope the Government of India will act on Dr. Lethbridge's suggestion. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, states nothing but the truth when His Honor says in emphatic terms that to whatever cause the unhealthiness of many of the Bengal Jails may be attributed, the evil is not due to any defects in the Jails themselves, which are palatial residences compared with the mud huts of native villages.

A CONSULTATIVE FINANCIAL COUNCIL.

IN A RECENT issue, in reply to a query of the *Statesman*, we stated: "The British Indian Association did more than once urge the necessity of the appointment of a Consultative Council for the consideration of financial matters. Lord Northbrook supported the scheme, but the Government would have nothing of the kind. It won't surrender its power." The *Statesman* in a subsequent impression says: "We were not aware, or had forgotten, that Lord Northbrook expressed himself in favor of such a scheme. Will our contemporary further oblige us by referring us to the record of his Lordship's words on the subject?" We give below the petition of the British Indian Association to the Secretary of State on the subject, dated the 20th February 1868:

That your memorialists believe that certain changes are contemplated by her Majesty's Government with a view to reform the present system of Indian administration, and they therefore crave leave to solicit the attention of your Excellency to the propriety of providing some agency for the purpose of bringing public opinion to bear upon the consideration of measures of taxation and the general administration of the finances of the Queen's Indian empire.

Since the transfer of the Government of British India from the late East Indian Company to the Crown the importance of exercising a careful supervision over the financial administration of India has been recognized by her Majesty's Government by the appointment of a Financial Member to the Governor General's Council. The distinguished Financier, who was called upon to fill the new office, in his first and unhappily last budget speech dwelt in the following emphatic terms not only on the expediency but also on the absolute necessity of enlisting public opinion in favour of the financial measures of Government:—

"The Government desires to excercise no reserve. We think that our safest course—for rely upon it, if in matters involving the credit of a State, there is a well founded impression that something is held back, that the whole truth is not known, that the public may be exposed to a disagreeable surprise—it is the Government itself that suffers most from such a state of uncertainty. The money market understands how to discount uncertainties and contingencies. We consider, therefore, that the greatest frankness is not only the line of our duty, as it is of our inclination, but that it is our best policy we are of opinion also, that under present circumstances especially we are bound to be frank, when we are about to appeal to you to aid us in our efforts to retrieve the position in which we now stand. If we call upon the public to bear new burdens, and to make new sacrifices, however slight, we feel that we are at least bound to explain fully their necessity. And we are confident that if we can enlist public opinion in our favour at all, it is by pursuing such a course. Sir, it is true, we have no representative assembly to satisfy, and it would be only idle to speculate upon the time when India might have such institutions; but, Sir, we have a public, an enlightened public opinion both Native and European, and above all we have a Free Press and free discussion; and we are of opinion that nothing but good can be derived from those useful—I would say necessary—elements of a prosperous social structure, by frankness on our part. It is by such a course that we believe we can best perform our duty to this council, and by which we can best enlist the sympathies and aid of the public in the heavy task which for the public benefit of India we are prepared to undertake, and in the success of which we have the utmost confidence, if we have only that fair share of support which we trust our proposals will command."

But practically the public in India have no voice in the management of the finance or even sufficient opportunities of discussing financial measures until when too late. The annual budget estimate is not published, until it is adopted by the Government of India; and measures of taxation contingent on the budget are as a rule passed simultaneously or almost immediately without giving the public a fair opportunity for an expression of opinion. Hence the benefits of a public discussion of the financial measures of Government, indicated by the late Mr. Wilson, are completely neutralized, and not unfrequently is the Government placed in direct antagonism with the public in regard to new taxes.

During the last fifteen years, that is, since the last Charter Renewal of the East India Company the revenues of British India have more than doubled. In 1852-53 the total income was £22,313,920, while in 1865-66, the total actual receipts amounted to £48,935,220, and the budget estimate for 1866-67 shews an aggregate income of £46,783,110. Again in 1856-57 that is before the Mutinies the total income was £33,303,391, and the estimated receipts for 1866-67 compared with it shew an increase of £13,479,719. The increase of revenue during the last ten years has thus been on an average one crore and thirty-five lakhs annually. Besides, there has been an addition of nearly 40 millions to the public debt chiefly of course on account of the Mutiny charges. And yet it cannot be said that the finances of India are in a prosperous condition. Excepting a short interval of surplus, there has been a relapse of the old chronic state of deficits.

Since the suppression of the Sepoy Revolt the condition of India has been remarkably favorable to a healthy growth of the finances. Peace has reigned throughout the empire, with the exception of petty raids here and there; notwithstanding a money panic for a while commerce has progressed with gigantic strides; the people have pursued their callings and industry with increased activity. Our great disturbing cause of the financial equillibrium of India has been fortunately absent. There has been no annexation of new territories. On the other hand the old annexations have ceased to be losses. It would appear from the Parliamentary Return dated 1st May 1867, containing East India and Revenue accounts, that the Punjab, Oudh, the Central, Provinces, East and West Berars, that is all those territories which has been annexed or otherwise acquired by the British Government of late years showed each local surplus during the past official year. Nevertheless the sad fact remains that the old days of deficits have not passed away.

Your memorialists are aware that considerable improvement in internal administration has of late taken place and that every measure of reform is attended with increased charges. Nevertheless it cannot be a sign of health in a body politic when expenditure cannot be effectually controlled, and the public mind is unsettled annually by projects of new taxation in order to meet increased demands upon the national exchequer.

The tax-payers of India would have however some satisfaction if they had any voice in the disposal of the ways and means of the State. In all British Colonies taxation and representation go hand in hand, but considering the peculiar relations of England with India, your memorialists can believe that political reasons, if not other circumstances, require that the Governor General in Council shall have the fullest authority in matters of finance. But it cannot be inconsistent with that policy nor detrimental to the harmony of the Indian Government to take the public into confidence and consult their views and wishes in regulating the finances as well as imposing new taxes.

The immense increase, of revenue which has taken place within the last ten years shewing an aggregate advance of thirteen millions and a half, or of one-third over the gross receipts in 1856-57, implies a corresponding addition to the burdens of the people irrespective however of the increase of local taxes, which has by no means been inconsiderable. This addition, whether arising from the natural elasticity of certain sources of Indian revenue, or from the imposition of new taxes, direct or indirect, has been in effect a deduction to that extent from the gross profits of the nation, and consequently from its means of maintenance or comfort Notwithstanding this increase, the prospect is still far from cheering, and your memorialists from their position and knowledge feel grieved to state that a feeling of despondency pervades the Indian community from the circumstance that no financial year passes away without giving birth to some project or other of increased taxation.

The only remedy in the humble judgment of your memorialists to mitigate this feeling of despondency in the public mind of India, is, in the absence of a representative system, to accord to the several communities of India an official channel for the communication of their sentiments and opinions regarding matters of finance and taxation. In that view your memorialists would take the liberty to suggest the establishment of a Consultative Council sufficiently numerous, and composed of competent Native and European gentlemen, drawn from all part of the empire, and nominated by Government for the purpose of advising the Governor General on financial measures. That Council should be simply deliberative; it might not have the right to vote, and so the action of the Government of India would be quite unfettered, but by its varied composition it might fairly be expected to bring the opinion of all classes to bear on the questions of finance which might engage the attention of Government from time to time, and your memorialists feel satisfied that the general as well as the moral effects of the deliberations of such a Council would be in the highest degree beneficial.

In order to render such a Council really useful your memorialists would respectfully suggest that power should be given to it to call for information and papers relating to financial matters, and to review the budget in all its details before adoption by Government. Its opinions should be submitted to Government in writing, and the latter should be required to reply, stating at length, whenever dissenting, their reasons for dissent.

The public would thus have practically a voice in the administration of the finances without however thwarting the action of Government. The advantage to the State from such an arrangement would be incalculable. A direct link would be established between it and the people; it would have a reliable source of information regarding their wants and wishes; armed with the support of such a body it would feel just confidence in its financial policy, and above all there would be no chance of friction or antagonism between the Government and the public.

Your memorialists are aware that provision has been made for the representation of the non-official element in the Governor General's Council for making laws and regulations, but the independent members of that Council are too few in number, and in the way they are nominated they cannot be said to represent the community to which they may belong. Indeed his Excellency the Viceroy in a recent debate in the Legislative Council observed that his Excellency "had always understood that the additional members of the Council of the Governor General for working laws and regulations ought to be men chosen on account of their position, character and intelligence, and not as delegates of any particular class." In other words representative men possessing the confidence of the classes to which they belong are not invited to the Governor General's Council. Your memorialists need hardly add that the usefulness of the proposed Council would entirely depend on the personnel which might be selected to compose it, and wherever representative Associations might exist, your memorialists think it would be advantageous to ask them to nominate members, as the Government is in the habit of doing so in less important matters.

Your memorialist pray that your Excellency may be pleased to take the above statements and remarks into consideration, and should your Excellency concur in the foregoing arguments, to introduce a Bill in the next Session of Parliament with a view to provide for a Consultative Council under the Government of India for the purpose of advising it in matters of finance and taxation.

In August 1878 Lord Northbrook presented to the House of Lords the petition of the British Indian Association on finance and taxation. In course of his speech his Lordship remarked:

"He (Lord Northbrook) knew that it was the opinion of many high authorities, and among them of his friend Sir William Muir, who was for many years Lieutenat-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, that now that the responsibilities of the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces had been much increased, especially in regard to the disposal of the Provincial revenues, it was very desirable to establish some kind of Council, to assist them in their duties, and moreover to supply an element of stability to the policy of those Provinces which was, under the present system, almost entirely under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. He (Lord Northbrook) was inclined to think that it might be well to strengthen the Provincial Governments by the establishment of some description of Councils, and he thought that if this were done it would be desirable to appoint to such Councils natives of India of high character, such, for example, as have filled the office of members of the different Legislative Councils. Another suggestion had been made of a similar kind, that Native gentlemen who had filled high office under the Government should be formed into a kind of Privy Council, and should have the function, which they would consider as a high honor, of advising the Government, in some recognised capacity, upon matters of importance. He (Lord Northbrook) entertained a strong opinion of the advantage which was derived by the Government of India from taking into their counsels such Natives of India, and more especially in regard to taxation, where it was of the greatest importance to know the real feelings of the people."

We are of opinion that India would enjoy real local self-government, if Financal Councils be established in the provinces on the principle recommended by Lord Northbrook.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT FOR SIMLA.

IT would seem that measures of progress and reform can never be carried out in India smoothly. When all difficulties started at prelimary discussion are removed, and a measure is ripe for practical operation, something or other is sure to turn up to block the way. The reader doubtless recollects the history of municipal agitation in Simla. The rate-payers of Simla, headed by that staunch advocate of reform, Mr. Allan Hume, agitated some years back the question of Municipal Government for Simla. The then Local Government, represented by Sir Robert Egerton, was opposed to a liberal policy, but the force of public opinion was too strong for him. The Government of India also sympathized with the legitimate wishes and aspirations of the rate-payers. In the meantime a change in the *personnel* of the Government took place; Sir Charles Aitchison succeeded Sir Robert Egerton

—in other words day succeeded night. Sir Charles, a man of progress, fully sympathized with the rate-payers and promised them his support. He appointed aReconstitution Committee, which recommended that the Municipal Government of Simla should be based entirely on the elective principle, and the Deputy Commissioner who had hitherto been the Municipal autocrat, should not encumber the new Constitution. Sir Charles Aitchison agreed with them, and there was apparently every prospect of the new scheme being brought into operation without further obstruction. But no! the gods of Simla have willed otherwise. The official clique of the United Service Club has put a spoke in the wheel. The Club assert that the time has not arrived for a total abolition of the nomination system, and the Deputy Commissioner ought not to be divested of his controlling authority as the executive head of the Municipality. This has naturally put up the backs of the rate-payers, who have sent up an emphatic protest to Government. They are fortunate in enlisting the sympathy of such a powerful champion of popular rights as Dr. Hunter, who presided at their indignation meeting. In forwarding the Resolutions of the meeting to the Punjab Government Dr. Hunter points out the very limited interest of the United Service Club in the Municipal Administration of Simla. Dr. Hunter writes: "So far as the municipal valuation shows, the taxable rental of the United Service Club property is under Rs. 9,000. The rental represented by the proposer of the second Resolution at to-day's meeting, as Master of the Northern India Trades' Association, is about Rs. 40,000; proxies held from two lady proprietors alone amounted to nearly Rs. 26,000; while other supporters of the Resolution individually represented rentals of Rs. 5,000 and upwards. The single sums thus specified form, however, but a small proportion of the aggregate rental represented by the general body of signatories of the Resolutions." These facts ought to silence the political bigots of the United Service Club, who wish to keep the Municipality in their leading strings. Dr. Hunter satisfactorily proves that if any place is ripe for elective municipal government, it is Simla. He writes:

It is simply absurd for officers of the Government to talk of giving local self-government to the natives in remote districts who have never asked for it, and at the same time to move the Lieutenant-Governor to refuse self-government to an almost purely European community which has distinctly and repeatedly asked for it. If the English householders and rate-payers of Simla cannot efficiently work out the proposals of the Reconstitution Committee appointed to report on the wishes and wants of the community, who can? It is not in this case a question of self-government for the untrained natives, but for Europeans who have been trained to it for generations past, and yet Government officials seem to grudge to the latter what they are so anxious to confer on the former. The suspicion will not fail to suggest itself—and it is a suspicion which finds independent corroboration elsewhere than at Simla—that it is less the good of the communities concerned, than a spirit of hostility to independent European interests, that animates the Government in this as in other branches of its policy.

We entirely concur. Simla is the centre of a large European population, and if it is not fit for municipal self-government, we do not know what Indian town is. Once the principle is recognized at Simla, it cannot fairly be withheld from other Indian towns.

We are sorry to observe that even in this matter of necessary reform, in which there is no room for race feeling, the *Englishman* has not been able to restrain itself from indulging in it. Our contemporary writes:

I am to mention that in the opinion of the meeting there are three reasons which render Simla peculiarly suited for a wholly elective Municipality. In the first place, the electoral body consists to a large extent of intelligent and highly educated men who have a very direct interest in seeing that the municipal arrangements are efficiently carried out. If owing to insanitary conditions or municipal mismanagement, Simla were to become less popular as a summer residence, the trading community and the house proprietors would suffer an immediate and a heavy pecuniary loss. Nor are the tenant voters of a class that would permit, insanitary conditions to exist without remonstrance. The vigorous influence of public opinion, represented in some degree by the local Simla-press, and in a larger measure by the special correspondents at Simla of the leading newspapers throughout India, forms the second guarantee for the efficient working of the municipal body. In the third place the Governments of India and of the Punjab are themselves the two largest house proprietors and tenants, and hold about a sixth of the entire number of votes. If these Governments do their duty at the elections as house proprietors and tenants, the official element will be sufficiently represented in the Municipal Committee.

The meeting agreed with the conclusion arrived at by the Reconstitution Committee, and adopted by the Punjab Government, that the Deputy Commissioner should not be a member of the Municipal body. It believed, however, that the position of the Deputy Commissioner would be one of great usefulness, as an outside critic, with a strong interest in the welfare of the chief town of his district, and with a responsibility to Government for calling attention to anything that may require notice in the general working of the scheme of municipal administration.

Now, there are three fallacies or rather misstatements in the above extract, which deserve notice. In the first place, it is not the "officers of Government," who are talking of giving the turn of local self-government to the natives—it is the Government itself. If any thing, many "officers of the Government" are opposed to the policy of Government. In the second place, it is not a question between "untrained" natives and "trained" Europeans—for both have gone hand in hand in demanding local self-government for Simla. In the third place the Government, both the local and the imperial, are disposed in favour of real Municipal Government at Simla, and it is therefore simply malicious to charge the Government with "hostility to independent European interests," as far as this matter is concerned. The Government is no more responsible for the individual "whims and acts of the officers of Government" than for the political libels, which disfigure the columns of the *Englishman*. This spirit of carping at the Government for every little thing for which it is not really responsible, cannot but neutralize the value of public criticism.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE ARE SORRY to learn that ill-health again compels Mr. H. L. Dampier to take leave. We hear that Mr. Monro takes his place at the Board of Revenue, and that Mr. Edgar acts for Mr. Monro.

WE HEARTILY welcome back the Lieutenant-Governor to the capital. His Honor's presence is much needed here at the present juncture. None perhaps regrets more than His Honor the present state of public feeling, and we believe it is much in his power to assuage it. "We decide the fate of the empire at the dinner-table" once remarked an eminent Indian official to us, and there is much truth in this remark. By virtue of his position the Lieutenant-Governor exercises the greatest influence upon the community, and in the present instance owing to his attitude in respect of the Jurisdiction Bill, Mr. Rivers Thompson exercises an unprecedented influence upon the European community. We do not at all object to difference of opinion on any public question, and if Englishmen in India from their stand-point consider it their duty to oppose the Bill, they are welcome to do so, but why cannot they express their opinion without falling foul of the natives and fomenting race-feeling. None is in a better position to explain to them the mischievous character of their violent agitation than His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and if Mr. Rivers Thompson, now that he has returned to the capital, will but exercise his vast influence upon them, he will really throw oil over troubled waters. Mr. Thompson is a man of peace, and we hope he will do his best to promote peace, good will, and harmony among the different classes of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

IS THE present Government determined to leave its mark upon history by a land-law Revolution, it has a passed radical land Bill for the Central Provinces; it has still more a radical land Bill for Bengal; and it is rumoured that it contemplates a radical land Bill for Oudh and the Punjab. And strange to say that this radical land agitation is being pressed through under the auspices one of the greatest English landholders that ever held the Indian sceptre.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN has been appointed successor to Major Baring as Finance Minister of India. Sir Auckland is the eminent son of an eminent father. He is the son of the late Mr. J. R. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces who died during the Mutinies. The late Mr. Colvin was one of the ablest and most large-hearted Indian statesmen. Sir Auckland has inherited many of the good qualities of his father. He was a distinguished member of the North-West Service. He has acquired financial experience in Egypt, and as he worked with Major Baring in the land of the Pharaos, he may be relied upon in following the principles of Major Baring's financial administration of India. He has we believe correct ideas about land assessment, and his accession to the Indian Cabinet at the present time will be of great practical usefulness in solving the land problems now before the Government. He cherishes generous sympathies for the people of this country, and will therefore make a fitting addition to the present sympathetic Government of India.

AS WE had apprehended the Anglo-Indian Defence Association is carrying to the bitter end the war against the Ilbert Bill, which has unfortunately degenerated into a war against the children of the soil. The Association is trying its best to prejudice the British public against the natives of India. It has caught hold of certain extracts from the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* published by the *Englishman* and is sedulously circulating them in England. The following circular has been issued on the subject:

1, Essex Court, Temple, E. C.
June, 1883.

MY LORD,—At the request of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association I send you some extracts from Native Newspapers, published in India, which tend to show the feelings roused by the Ilbert Bill.

Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) E. T. ROBERTS.

It is superfluous for us to say that we regret much the effusions of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, but it is extremely unjust to hold them up before the British public as fair specimens of the writings of the Native Press as a body. We admit that some of our vernacular contemporaries have been carried beyond the bounds of moderation by the strong current of race-feeling set in by certain Anglo-Indian Journals. Who for instance has been more sinful in this respect than, we say with pain, the once moderate and friendly *Englishman*, and yet the extracts made by it are paraded, while no note is taken of its own violent tirades. Well, may the Vernacular Press tell our contemporary—physician heal thyself! At the same time we repeat that our vernacular contemporaries will do well not to follow the example of the *Englishman*. Our's is a righteous cause, with which all right-minded Englishmen both here and in England naturally sympathize, and we should be extremely careful not to alienate their feelings by our own violence. Lord Ripon has enough difficulties; let us not embarass him with a formidable difficulty by our own reckless conduct.

BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEA'S furlough, as he himself calls it, is over. He returned home early Wednesday morning. He was released at about 4-30 A. M., and was escorted home after a rather circuitous journey, the object of which is not apparent. Notwithstanding unfavourable weather a large number of students, and friends and admirers of Babu Surendranath had gathered in front of the jail, and they were not a little disappointed to learn that the Babu had already made his exit. They then repaired to his residence at Taltollah, where they greeted him with congratulations, flowers and garlands. The Taltollah people had raised subscriptions among themselves for a local demonstration with music, flags and flowers. Later in the day Babu Suren-

dranath visited his *own school*, the Presidency School, where the students presented him an address of congratulation and welcome. At the Free Church *College*, of which he is a professor, the students under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, the Principal, gave him a most hearty welcome. Mrs. Robertson also honored the occasion with her presence. In the evening a cordial reception awaited him at Barrackpore, but the local authorities are reported to have interfered with it in a way which we cannot comprehend.

WITH REFERENCE to the remarks we made last week anent the "since little quarrel" between the *Indian Mirror* and the *Englishman* we are authorized to state that the editor of the *Englishman* did not address the Head of the Calcutta Police, urging the prosecution of any native paper or the distribution of arms and amunition to the Volunteers.

WE HAVE RECEIVED *the* June number of the *Voice of India*, which fully maintains the reputation it has already established. Its review of the month is becoming more and more interesting. We give from it the following paragraph anent the Contempt Case:

The Calcutta Contempt Case has been again and again noticed by almost all Native papers. The leading papers admit that the editor was wrong, but they consider his imprisonment unnecessary after an apology. They question the jurisdiction of the Court, and assert that the case partook more of the nature of Libel than of Contempt. There is a strong desire on the part of these papers to know what the law is on the subject, It is notable that most of these papers do not call the motive of the High Court into question. Some of the Vernacular Papers, however, imply this suspicion, and the *Murshidabad Patrika* says in so many words that Mr. Bannerji has been sentenced for his support of the C. P. Bill! The Madras papers are remarkably fair in the discussion of this subject.

Now that the attention of the British public has been roused to Indian affairs, every effort should be made to secure an extensive circulation of the *Voice of India* in England.

WITH REFERENCE to the competitive examination for employment in the Subordinate Executive Service a question was raised as to whether the maxium limit of age of 25 years should apply to officers already in Government employ. The Lieutenant-Governor directs that, at the examination to be held in January 1884, the limit of age shall not be enforced against persons now in Government service, who will be allowed to compete, *viz.*, the officers in the first and second grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors, or against those candidates whose names are included in the Government list. For the subsequent examinations the 25 years' rule will be strictly enforced in regard to all candidates, whether in Government service or not.

WE CONGRATULATE the Bengal Government on the decision arrived at on the question of the admission of lady students into the Calcutta Medical College. The proposition, it would appear, originated with Mr. Croft, but the Council of the Medical College was opposed to it. Only Dr. Harvey and Dr. Coates supported it. Mr. Rivers Thompson takes a statesman-like view of the question. Mr. Secretary MacDonnell writes:

On this question, looked at from the stand-point of general policy, as well as of individual freedom, there is not, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, any room for doubt as to the action which Government should take. It is indeed, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, a subject of great reproach to the Bengal Presidency, in which education has made such wide progress, that it should be so far behind other provinces in matters regarding the medical education of native ladies; and this reproach is the more appreciable in that backwardness of Bengal in this respect would seem to be due, not so much to the prejudice of native parents and gurdians (which might in the present circumstances of India, be only natural) as to the attitude which the Medical College Council have thought fit to assume. Already these provinces have suffered from the Council's failure to take a broad and unprejudiced view on this question: for the Lieutenant-Governor learns to his regret that some Bengali ladies, fully qualified by educational attainments for admission to the College, have had to betake themselves to the more liberal Presidency of Madras, there to prosecute those medical studies from which the Council of the Calcutta Medical College had excluded them. It is, in Mr. Rivers Thompson's opinion, clearly opposed to the public good, as well as to legitimate private interests, that such a state of things should continue, and that the educational system of Bengal, progressive in other respects, should be illiberal and retrograde in this. Illiberality here has great and numerous evil consequences. It encourages zenana prejudices; it strengthens the barriers of caste; and it suppresses the natural and reasonable aspirations of Indian ladies to enter a profession which would find in India of all countries in the world a wide sphere of action and of beneficent service. Every day that passes widens our knowledge of the fact that among the native community there are women in every position of life who would prefer death to treatment by a male physician and the misery caused by neglected and unskillfully treated illness must be widespread and most lamentable. There is but one way by which this suffering can be relieved, and that is by the medical education of females.

We entirely concur. Lady Doctors are a great desideratum in India. Trained Native Midwives have become exceedingly useful to the community, and trained lady Doctor's will be still more. The Lieutenant-Governor justly points out that it is a shame that benighted Madras should be in advance of enlightened Bengal in this matter. We wish the scheme every success.

WE TAKE the following from Parliamentary intelligence:

THE CASE OF MR. BANERJEE.

Mr. O'Donnell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what was the precise charge on which Mr. Banerjee was removed from the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Cross: Mr. Banerjee, as assitant-magistrate, had to submit periodically a record of the state of business in his court. In order to prevent this record showing the extent of the arrears into which, through sheer neglect of duty, he had allowed the cause-list to fall, he was guilty, in the words of the Governor-General in Council (Lord Northbrook) of "dishonest fabrication of his judicial records" of "palpable abuse of his judicial powers," and of "the infliction of injustice upon innocent persons." In other words, he had grossly neglected his duty, and accused himself by repeated prevarications. The charges against Mr. Banerjee are so lengthy, complicated, and technical that nothing would be gained by giving them in detail. But I shall be happy to show the papers to any hon. member who may wish to see them.

Mr. cross said that Mr. Banerjee had been appointed an honorary magistrate on account of having achieved very considerable municipal distinction at Calcutta.

THE PIONEER has the following:

"The Maharaja of Burdwan protests he has lost Rs. 30,000 within the last ten years in carrying out the laws defining the obligations of zemindars to furnish with provisions troops passing through their estates; and this declaration, along with a memorial from some Hooghly landowners, has brought under the immediate review of Government the whole question of the duties incumbent upon parties concerned. The chief complaints urged by the Maharaja of Burdwan and his fellow-zemindars are that they have to supply articles not locally forthcoming, and that when procured the soldiery will not pay the price nor take the articles over; that they have to supply beef, a necessity they object to on religious grounds that the soldiers are rough to the point of ill-treatment of servants, owing to neglect on the part of Collectors to send officers of sufficient standing and controlling powers; and again, that their *pa'nidars* who locally occupy the estates are the persons liable, not the owner-in-chief, who may live several miles away: finally, there is a general contention that the state of the country is so far changed that Regulation XI of 1806 and the subsequent Regulation in 1825 dealing with procedure in the matter do not, under altered circumstances, altogether apply; and that the Commissariat should now perform the work which a country, unsettled and with poor means of Communication, from its nature formerly imposed upon the zemindars.

It is true that often articles of good quality and moderate price are rejected by the troops without sufficient reason: it is also true that the behaviour of the soldiery is not always what it should be: and it is true that pecuniary loss, a sense of injury and personal humiliation, must occasionally result. When the articles are procured—they have not seldom to be brought in Calcutta and other distant markets; they must be purchased by Government or resold by the zemindar at a dead loss; yet we need hardly say that such an annual tax—for in some districts marching detachments are yearly phenomena—is not contemplated. If Mr. Dampier's suggestion, made on behalf of the Board of Revenue in Bengal, were adopted, and the provisions furnished by the zemindars (after professional dealers had contributed what they could) were made over wholesale to the Collector, who would then arrange with the Military authorities for the supply of the troops, and who would resell any superfluity at Government risk, these complaints would be discounted and the infliction of some hardship would be obviated. The fact of the matter, however, is that the existing Regulations are adequate and proper, but that they are not rightly worked. The local official should be the intermediatory between the troops and the zemindars; indents should be framed with discretion and in good time; and Regulation 96 in the code of 1806 by which the indenting officer is made responsible for loss accruing to the suppliers, should be more fairly and more generally carried out. The Commissariat especially should exercise their legitimate functions more largely than at present. In these days of railway communication, local supplies, such as those of straw, gram, bhoosa, firewood and eggs, ought alone to be indented for, except in time of emergency, when we dare say the zemindary of Hooghly would be loyally anxious to spare neither themselves nor their pockets. But with a little tact on the part of the Collector's representative, a little firmness on the part of the officer in command a little provision on the side of the Commissariat and a tolerance of occasional loss on that of the zemindars, there need be no tampering with present Regulations."

It will be seen that the *Pioneer* admits the grievance, but proposes a remedy, which will not certainly give redress sought for. The zemindars have no longer their feudal powers; every day these powers are being curtailed, and a coach—and four is being driven through the Permanent Settlement. Why should then the antiquated custom of impressing the zemindars for supplies for troops be retained?

THE STATSMAN has the following:

It is now regarded in generally well-informed quarters as practically settled that Lord Dufferin will succeed Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India, the fact being hardly now concealed by the thin veil of official reticence that must still be worn. There is not, and never was, any question of Lord Ripon retiring at the end of the present year, but it is more than probable that he will not enter upon the fifth year of his term of office. The coming session in Calcutta will be full of labour, and it may be hoped that the principal measures initiated by the present administration, including of course the Jurisdiction Bill will be passed through the legislature Lord Ripon may then, though not sooner, with a quiet mind, yield to the strong domestic reasons which urge him to leave India. A more capable successor than Lord Dufferin could probably not be found, nor one more peculiarly fitted to deal with such difficulties as Lord Ripon may leave behind him. While, as a sound Liberal, he may be counted on to keep the main lines of the policy of present Government, and while he is the very man to crush out anything like factious opposition, he has a peculiar gift for healing foolish feuds and putting angry disputants into good humour in spite of themselves. Of course many things may yet happen to prevent Lord Dufferin coming to India, but we believe the arrangement we have indicated is the one at present contemplated.

We do hope this rumour is not true. If our contemporary is correctly informed, then Lord Ripon will leave India after passing the Rent Bill. The Local Self-Government scheme as our contemporary had previously staed is stranded under the orders of the Secretary of State. The Jurisdiction Bill, as our contemporary's Simla correspondent says, will leave things in *statu quo*. Only the Rent Bill will be passed. The first measure is arrested by the cries of the Indian Civilians, and the second by those of the Independent Britons. The zemindars are the weakest, for they cannot shriek like the one or the other, and have no *bhai bunds* in England, and so they must go to the wall! Is this the moral in store for us! What a lesson for the loyal Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Emress!

WE HAVE repeatedly noticed the inconvenience and hardships which the Native passengers by the East India Railway suffer from the abolition of Native refreshment rooms along the line, which went by the name of Mitralyas. An effort is being made to revive those refreshment-rooms. Somehow or other the Railway authorities do not seem disposed to encourage the project. The projector Babu Preonath Lahiri applied for free passes to the following effect:

The free passes I want are:—

1. For myself throughout the line including branches.

2. For a general Superintendent throughout the line including branches.

3. For Inspectors, to be divided into 3, one from Howrah to Mokama including branches; one from Mokama to Allahabad including Jubbulpore and branches; and one from Allahabad to Delhi including branches.

For servants throughout the line and branches.

Now, we are informed that free passes are allowed to Mr. Kellner and his Hotel establishment all along the line. If so, on what principle are these passes to be withheld from the projector of Native refreshment-rooms?

RENT-BILL MEETINGS.

MONGHYR.

An enthusiastic and influential meeting of the Landholders of the District of Monghyr, Mr. Dear presiding, was held on the 30th of June, at which the following resolutions were carried.

That the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill are subversive of the rights of the landholders, rights which have been recognised by the Regulations relating to the Permanent Settlement and the course of legislation ending in Act X of 1859.

Proposed by H. Dear Esq., Seconded by Dhiraj Karan Esq. Carried nem con.

That the power reserved in Regulation I of 1793 in favour of legislation on behalf of the tenants does not justify the present measure.

Moved by Moulvi Ahmuddoollah, Seconded by Babu Shamun Dass Chakerburty. Carried.

That interference with landed rights possessed by a large class of the community is neither expedient nor proper, unless there be emergent necessity, and that when such interference is made, compensation is usually given.

Moved by G. Thomas Esq., Seconded by Babu Bolaki Lall. Carried unanimously.

That in the present circumstances of the Lower Provinces there is no such grave necessity as would justify interference on behalf of the legislature in the manner proposed in the Bill.

Proposed by Babu Kamta Prasad, Seconded by Babu Seetul Prasad, Carried unanimously.

That a memorial be forwarded to the Viceroy in Council against the Bill.

Moved by H. Dear Esq., Seconded by C. T. Ambler Esq. Carried nem con.

That subscriptions in aid of the fund proposed to be raised by the Bhagulpur Landholders' Association be collected and sent to the Secretary of the Association, and that a committee consisting of the under-mentioned gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be formed for obtaiaining signatures to the memorial and for collecting subscriptions.

Moved by Babu Kumleshri Prasad, seconded by Babu Gonga Prasad, Carried unanimously.

Members.—H. Dear Esq., G. Thomas Esq., C. T. Ambler Esq., Babus Kumleshri Prasad, Gunga Prasad, Bolaki Lal, Akhil Chandra Mullick. Shamul Das Chakerburty, Seetal Prasad, Kamta Prasad, Jouhiry Lal, Moulvi Ahmedullah Khan, Dhiraj Karan Esq.—Secretary.

NUDDEA.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Landholders of the district of Nuddea held at the Krishnaghur A. V. School Hall on the 1st of July 1883.

Rai Jadunath Roy, Bahadoor was elected to the chair on the proposal of Babu Suranath Chowdhury seconded by Babu Prosunnochunder Roy.

Resolutions adopted :—

I. Proposed by Babu Suranath Chowdhury that a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider the Draft Tenancy Bill in all its bearings and answer the questions set by the Central Committee of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar on behalf of all the Landholders and Zemindars of this District. The Resolution was seconded by Babu Prosuno Chunder Roy, M.A., B.L., with a forcible speech to the effect that the Bill is subversive of the rights of the Landholders, and carried unanimously.

II. Proposed by Babu Naffarchandra Pal Chowdhury and seconded by Babu Ridhubhusun Bose that the following gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a Sub-Committee to carry out the wishes of this meeting.

1. Rai Jadunath Roy, Bahadoor Zamindar, Krishnaghur.
2. Babu Prasunnochandra Roy, M.A., B.L., Zamindar Kurulgachy.
3. „ Kartikchunder Roy, Manager Nuddea Estate.
4. „ Ram Chunder Mukerjee, Government Pleader, Krishnaghur.
5. „ Nilalohit Mukerjee, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Nuddea District Court.
6. „ Abhyanund Roy, Zamindar, Chandarak, Krishnaghur.
7. „ Suranath Chowdhury, Zemindar.
8. „ Naffar Chundra Pal Chowdhury, Zemindar, Latudea.
9. „ Akhoycoomar Mukerjee, Zemindar, Meherpore.

III. Proposed by Babu Prasunnochunder Roy and seconded by Babu Nafforchandra Pal Chowdhury that with reference to the Central Committee's circular for contributions towards the expenses of ventilating the views on the subject-matter of the Tenancy Bill in England and in India the Sub-committee be requested to raise at least a sum of rupees 2,000 two thousand from the Landholders of this District and remit the amount to the sub-committee of finance appointed by the Central Committee without delay.

IV. After the legitimate business of the meeting was finished Babu Suranath Chowdhury expressed the desirableness of consulting the members of the Krishnaghur Branch of the Indian Association in preparing a memorial to Government on the subject of this Bill. After a lengthened discussion on the point it was resolved that the sub-committee be further empowered to hold themselves in communication with the Krishnaghur Branch Indian Association and prepare a memorial to Government in consultation with them.

The meeting then separated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

By desire of the sub-committee appointed by the Nuddea Landholders' Meeting I have the honor to request the favour of your publishing the above procedings in an early issue of your paper.

NILALOHIT MUKERJEE.
Secretary to the Sub-Committee.

Dated Krishnaghur, 5th July, 1883.

We have received a report of a meeting held at Pubna, which came to hand too late for insertion in this issue.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN INFANTILE WASTING AND DEBILITY OF CHILDREN.—Thomas Hunt, Esq., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes:—"In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonshing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the Oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of morfality issued from the office of the Registrar General." Dr. R. C. Croft, Author of "Handbook for the Nursery" writes "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lable under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 7th July, 1883.

Our commercial report for the present week may be accepted as counterpart of the week past, the same languid tone continues to prevail over our markets restricting operations in almost all departments of business.

Piece-Goods market has not yet recovered from the depressed condition to which it has been cast since some time past; now and then there is a transaction in Manchester goods to arrive, whilst there is a total abstinence of operations in goods ready on the spot. Prices remain almost nominal.

Yarn,—There has been a lull in this market both for local manufactures and import kinds, prices have had an easier tendency.

Exports,—In this market shares have been in transaction but within narrow limits.

Tea.—The 4th public sale for the season 1883 was held on the 5th instant when 4470 chests were offered, but 3953 Ch. found buyers at previous rates. Notwithstanding the smallness of the quantity this is owing to want of animation amongst buyers caused by previous discouraging messages from London, but since the sale the news have been somewhat encouraging. It is expected prices will recover ere long.

Oil seeds.—Reduction in the rates for tonnage has induced some business.

Linseed,—Found buyers to a limited extent even at a slightly easier rate Rs. 3-10.

Wheat,—In this grain a fair amount of business done at prices Rs. 2-14 for Delhi, and Rs. 2-12-9 and Rs. 2-13 for Cawnpore.

In Poppy and Rapeseeds,—Nothing of importance transpired.

Rice.—Inferior qualities continued to find buyers but not to the previous extent, prices have declined.

Jute,—Owing to suspension of operations, prices suffered a decline of 2 and 3 annas per B. maund, supplies continue to be scanty. There has been a noteworthy change in the import of new Jute this year, usually samples are sent down in time for distribution amongst principal buyers on the auspicious day of Ruth Jatra, but this year none has come down, the crop being a late and short one.

MONETARY.

Money stringency has to some extent been removed and the Bank of Bengal at the last meeting of the Directors reduced another per cent. of interest and discount all round making the present rate for loan on Government Securities 6 per cent. only.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Have owing to the reduction of interest attracted some attention leading to limited transactions. The following rates ruled at the close—for 4 per cent. 99-10.

4½ „ 104 to 104½ rather nominal.

IN JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Nothing of importance has transpired except I. G. S. Shares have attained the height of Rs. 1680 to 1690.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Gunput Singh Bahadoor, Azeemgunge	13	4	0
Cosmapolitan Reading Club	13	4	0
Raja Sudhul Dev Bahadur, Ramra Sumbulpore	13	4	0
B. Krishna Iyengar, Esq., Bangalore	13	4	0
Dr. G. C. Roy, Beerbhoom	13	4	0
Nawab Ashanoollah Bahadoor, Dacca	13	4	0
Hassengunge Literary Club, Lucknow	3	4	0
Elliah Raja of Nilambor	6	10	0
R. Roghoonath Row Esq., C.S.I., Milapore	13	4	0
Collector of Hooghly	5	4	0
C. Ramaswamy, Esq. Tennmangham	6	10	0
Baboo Bishnuchunder Dutt, Ranaghat	12	2	0
„ Portapnarain Singh, Bancoorah	13	4	0
„ Gopalchunder Sen, Burdwan	10	0	0
„ Nundlal Mukerjee, Nowgong	6	10	0
„ Poornochunder Ghose, Ghoramara	6	10	0
„ Womeschunder Das Gupta, Patuakhally	5	0	0
„ Kallinath Biswas, Nattore	3	0	0
„ Hurrydas Mukerjee, Mathabhanga	5	0	0
„ Monmohun Shear, Berhampore	6	0	0
„ Jodunath Chatterjee, Goari	13	4	0
„ Roikunt Jebone Roy, Jamalpore	6	10	0
„ Bepinbehary Chatterjee, Kalan Cheera	7	0	0
„ Chunderbhuson Dutt, Daoodnagur	6	14	0
„ Chunderbhuson Bose, Motihari	6	10	0
„ Javirilal Umeasunkor Jajanick, Bombay	6	10	0
„ Roghoonath Sahai, Bankipore	13	0	0
„ Siddessor Biswas, Darjeeling	5	0	0
„ Mutty Lal, Seconderpore	10	0	0
„ Ashutosh Bose, Saidpore	20	0	0
„ Joggobundoo Das, Cuttack	4	4	0
„ Baboo Singh, Etwah	3	4	0
„ Kallinath Dhur, Jessore	13	4	0
„ Ramachurn Paramanik, Edilpore	13	4	0
„ Ombicachurn Sircar Ranchee	13	4	0
„ Hurrymohun Sen, Diamond Harbour	10	0	0
„ Bunkobehary Pal, Ranaghat	6	10	0

ERRATA.

Manikchunder Burrooah, Gowhatty for 13 4 0
Preonath Chuckerbutty for Basuntpore, read Bhulua.

Advertisements.

WANTED

A second teacher for the Bihar Aided H. C. E. School. Pay Rs. 60. Climate exceptionally good.

NOBIN CHUNDER SEN,
Secretary.

Gentlemen who have not become subscribers to the "Voice of India" are requested to return the specimen copies sent to them.

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. 8, Panchi Dhopany's Lane, Jorasako, Calcutta.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

GUARANTEED! GUARANTEED!! GUARANTEED!!!

Just Landed from Lord Clive and "City of Manchester."

42 Sorts of American Vegetable Seeds with portrait and instructions for sowing upon each kind of Seed in imported packets, per packet, Rs. 6.
25 Sorts of Choice American Flower Seeds, per packet, Rs. 5.
15 Sorts of very double and all double Flower Seeds, per packet, Rs. 3-8.
12 Sorts Choice Flower Seeds, made up here, per packet, Rs. 2-8.
20 Sorts of Choice and Selected Flower Seeds, made up here, per packet, Rs. 3.
60 Sorts of American Vegetable Seeds, made up here, which includes 9 or 10 kinds of Cabbages or Kohunu, per packet, Rs. 10.
Potatoe Seed, a Novelty Seed similar to our Till at Rs. 3 per tola.
Cotton Seed, long staple, at Re. 1-8 per seer.
Superior Patna Cauliflower Seed, at Re. 1 per tola.
12 Kinds of Field Crop Seeds and Cereals, per packet, Rs. 2.
Durable Hedge Seed (osage orange), at Re. 1 per tola.
Price List of Seeds, furnished free of charge.
Free descriptive catalogue of plants Seed, 2 annas.
Illustrated Krishi Tatwa, vol. 5, per year, Rs. 3-6.
Ditto ditto vols. 1 to 4 bound, Rs. 4-10.
Drabyagoon Tatwa, yearly subscription, Rs. 2.

TERMS CASH.

NETTO G. CHATTERJEE.
Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta.

Notice.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH.

1. OFFERS are invited from private firms or companies desirous of taking over the steam transport service now kept up by Government on the Sone Canals.

2. Copies of the following documents relating to the service may be had on application to the Under-Secretary in this Department, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, or to the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, Arrah, Shahabad :—

I.—Description of the steamers employed.

II.—General rules under which the service is now conducted, shewing also the fares charged and distances run.

III.—Detailed statement shewing the receipts and working expenses of the service during the year 1882-83.

3. The tolls leviable, under Act V. (B.C.) of 1864, on boats or steamers plying in the Sone Canals are shewn in a notice published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for the 18th January 1882, Part I, page 59. They are in amount as follows :

	Per 100 maunds of displacement. Rs.	A.	P.
Arrah Canal—			
Dehree to Arrah railway bridge	2	3	0
Buxar Canal—			
Bedadi to railway, Buxar	2	0	0
Patna Canal—			
Baroon to railway, Khagoul	2	15	0

4. The purchase of the steamers now employed on the canals must form an integral part of any tender. The descriptions of the steamers referred to in paragraph 2 of this notice are believed to be correct, but persons proposing to tender should examine the boats for themselves, as no errors of description will be admitted as a reason for cancelling a tender.

5. Reduced rates of tolls may, for a period not exceeding one year, be stipulated for; but in that case the fixed intervals at which the steamers will run must be mentioned in the tender, and the maintenance of an effective service will be required as a condition of the concession.

6. The Government will, so long as a service is regularly carried on, cease from carrying passengers by boat or steamer, or goods not required for Government works.

7. No exclusive concession can be granted, the canals being open to all boats, whatever the motive power, on payment of the tolls prescribed by law.

8. It is proposed to make over the service, should a tender be accepted, from the 1st of October next, but a later date may be named.

9. All tenders must be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, and must be accompanied by a receipt from the officer in charge of the Third Calcutta Division, or from some Executive Engineer for Rs. 500 earnest-money, to be forfeited if the person tendering fails to carry out the offer made. Tenders will be received up to the 1st of September next.

10. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

J. M. HEYWOOD,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Dept.

NOTICE.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, this day, the 9th July 1883, at 4 P.M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To sanction a Resolution passed by the Town Council on the 30th June 1883, that a Loan of Three Lakhs of Rupees be raised to meet outlay required for the extension of the water-supply.

2. To confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at Meetings held on the 12th and 19th May, 2nd, 9th and 16th June.

3. To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee Committees at Meetings held on the 26th April, 10th and 17th May 1883, and of the amalgamated Bustee and Tank Committees at Meetings held on the 31st May, 14th and 28th June 1883.

4. To consider report of Bustee Committee containing recommendations for the disposal of the grant of Rs. 1,50,000 for Bustees, dated 17th May 1883.

5. To consider report of the Bustee Committee regarding the improvement of Kolabagan Bustee, dated 30th June 1883, with report by Medical officers consulted.

6. To confirm the Proceedings of the Tramway and Telephone Committee at a Meeting held on the 31st May.

7. Vital Statistics for the months of April and May 1883.

At the close of the Special Meeting, will be held the Adjourned Special Meeting of the 8th June.

BUSINESS.

To confirm the new rules of business, as recommended by the Committee for the revision of rules and bye-laws.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL,

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice.

The undermentioned Canals in Orissa which were closed for repairs as per notice published at page 325, part II. of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 21st March last, have been re-opened on the dates specified.

Taldundah and Machgong Canals	...	13th June, 1883.
Kendrapara Canal	...	12th ,,
Gobri Canal	...	17th ,,
High Level Canal Range I.	...	18th ,,
Ditto Range II.	...	14th ,,
Ditto Range III.	...	15th ,,

(SD.) G. F. E. S. NIELL, MAJOR, M.S.C.,
Under-Secretary.

Calcutta, the 2nd July, 1883.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in his sale room, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 4th of August next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, at noon, pursuant to the decree of the said Court, made in suit No. 476 of 1882, [wherein Jodoo Nauth Mookerjee, is plaintiff, and Sreemutty Kamini Dossee, Nobokrishna Ghose, and Bhucto Krishna Ghose, are defendants], and dated the 14th of December, 1882 the following property belonging to the said defendants, namely :—

Lot No. I.—All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house together with the piece or parcel of land or ground thereunto belonging, and whereon or on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation, eight cottahs, be the same a little more or less, situate at and being No.110, formerly No. 34, Baniatollah Street, Hautkhollah, in Sootanutty, in the Town of Calcutta, and bounded on the north by the tenanted land, and house formerly of Anund Chunder Khan, but now or until lately of Ramdhone Khan, on the south by the said Baniatollah Street, on the west by the house formerly of Woomesh Chunder Roy, but now or until lately of Ramjadoo Nath, and on the east by the dwelling-house formerly of Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, and now or until lately of Kalee Prosunno and Debendro Nauth Mookerjee.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Jurisdiction, or at the Office of Messrs. Wilson and Chatterjee, the plaintiffs Attorneys at No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

(SD.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

WILSON AND CHATTERJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Calcutta,
High Court, Original Jurisdiction.
The 25th June, 1883.

Notice.

"Complete water proof suits @ Rs. 5, 12, 14, 16, per suit, 112 Radha Bazar, Calcutta."

TO LET.

A commodious house at No. 34, Amherst Street, apply to P. K. Mookerjee, The Exchange, Calcutta.

নব্য ভারত।

আষাঢ় মাসের নব্য ভারতে

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণের নিম্নলিখিত বিষয় গুলি সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে।

১। ব্যোমতত্ত্ব। (পণ্ডিত কালীবর বেদান্ত বাগীশ)
২। ক্ষেপা ভোলার চিন্তাতরঙ্গ।
৩। ধর্ম্ম, নীতি ও সমাজ। (শ্রীআনন্দচন্দ্র মিত্র)
৪। জীবনগতি নির্ণয়। (শ্রীচণ্ডীচরণ সেন)
৫। হিন্দু আর্য্যগণের বেদাধ্যয়ন (শ্রীরজনীকান্ত গুপ্ত।
৬। সূর্য্য ও "সময়" (শ্রী সূর্য্যকুমার অধিকারী বি, এ)
৭। জাতীয় একতা (শ্রী আদিত্যকুমার চট্টোপাধ্যায় বি, এ)
৮। স্বাধীনতা প্রথম অধ্যায় (পণ্ডিত শিবনাথ শাস্ত্রী এম, এ)
৯। ওয়ার্ডসোয়ার্থ, কীট ও শেলীর প্রেতাত্মার আহ্বান (পদ্য)
১০। সাময়িক প্রসঙ্গ। (শ্রী দেবীপ্রসন্ন রায় চৌধুরী)

নবাভারতের আকার রয়াল ৮ পেজী ৬ ফর্ম্মা; মূল্য—যাঁহারা ৩১ সে আষাঢ়ের পরে পাঠাইবেন, তাহাদের জন্য ৩, যাঁহারা ৩১ সে আষাঢ়ের পূর্ব্বে পাঠাইবেন তাহাদের জন্য ২॥০ টাকা। পত্রাদি ও মূল্যাদি আমার নিকট পাঠাইতে হইবে।

শ্রী দেবীপ্রসন্ন রায় চৌধুরী
২১০।৪ কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট
কলিকাতা।

WANTED.

A Head Master for the School Department of Agra Colloge, Salary Rs. 300 a month with a good House. No one need apply who has not had experience in managing a large school.

Address, The Offg. Principal,
College, Agra.

WANTED an Overseer for the Municipality of Dinagepore immediately. None need apply who has not got thorough practical experience of road making, Compass-Surveying, levelling, and drawing. Salary Rs. 50, Horse allowance Rs. 10. Application stating age and previous service with copies of testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 15th of July.

(Sd.) A. C. TUTE,
Chairman, Dinagepore, Municipality.
The 22nd June, 1883.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY CO., "LD."

The Rohinee branch is opened for Passenger Traffic from 1st July and goods can be booked from same date to Baidyanath and Rohinee from any station on East Indian or 'Tirhoot' (State) Railways.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

REMOVAL OF REFUSE AND ROAD SCRAPINGS.

The Commissioners are prepared to receive *Tenders* for the *Collection* and *Removal* by Contract of *Refuse* and *Road Scrapings*, from the Houses and Streets of Calcutta to the Salt Lake, as at present done by the Roads and Conservancy Department.

Tenderers should state whether they wish to take over the whole or any portion of the present stock of Conservancy Carts, Cattle, Ponies, &c., and if so on what terms. They should also indicate the terms on which they propose to lease the use of the Municipal Railway, Gowkhanas, &c.

Tenders will be received for either the whole town or for parts of the Town, provided that any part tendered for must correspond with one or more complete divisions of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st July 1883, and each must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 100.

Further particulars regarding the divisions of the Town, the numbers of Carts and Cattle at present allotted to each, the working of the Railway, &c., can be had on application to the Engineer.

C. W. HOPE,
Acting Secy. to the Corporation.

EMIGRATION AGENCY FOR BRITISH GUIANA,

8, GARDEN REACH, CALCUTTA.

Notice is hereby given that there is lying at the above Agency a List of the unclaimed balances of the Estates of Indian Emigrants who have died intestate in the Colony of British Guiana (Demerara) amounting, in the whole, to the sum of $14,827-21C. equal to Rs. 37,537-3-10. This List can be inspected at any time during office hours by any person who may be interested in the same.

HENRY KIRKE,
June 12th 1883. Officiating Emigration Agent for the Govt. of British Guiana.

WANTED for the Chittagong Municipality an Overseer on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 a month, he must have the qualifications of an upper subordinate of the D. P. W. and be able to level and survey as well as to undertake the laying out and construction of metalled and unmetalled roads and must have a fair knowledge of drainage and sanitary requirements, he must also be thoroughly up in accounts and be able to keep them as well as his correspondence in English, he must understand Bengali.

Apply stating age and qualifications to Vice-chairman.

Only copies of testimonials to be sent as they will not be returned.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA

PROTECTED BY IMPERIAL LETTERS PATENT

INDRADYNE

Ranigunge Emigration Depot.
12*th May* 1883.

I have great pleasure in stating that "Indradyne" in less than two months has cured 11 persons of cholera at this depot, and that it has not failed in a single instance. I have hitherto used cholera pills, chlorodyne, and other remedies, recommended for cholera, but with none of these have I ever succeeded in curing a genuine case. By using nothing but "Indradyne" in future, I hope to avoid the loss at this depot to the emigration business, which yearly occurs from cholera.

(Sd.) ALEX CAW.

Even more convincing testimonials have been received, and some of them give details of almost miraculous cures.

All genuine labels and wrappers bear the patentees initials in red ink.

EVANS & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
144 *Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.*

Rs. 2 and 3-8 per 6 and 12-ounce bottles respectively Packing, As. 8 extra per bottle.

N. B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will be sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of 4 annas per bottle to purchasers of more than five 12 ounce bottles. Remittances requested in half anna postage stamps, or by money orders.

Thoroughly reliable and trustworthy.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES AND OTHER SUNDRIES.

Imported from the best known Manufacturers of
LONDON, AMERICA AND GERMANY,
SUPPLIED BY
L. V. MITRA & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail.
Homœopathic Chemists, Booksellers and Publishers
Under the Patronage of
THE LEADING HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS OF
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS,
1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
(Opposite E. B. Railway Station.)

A large and Varied Stock constantly on hand.

Terms.—Liberal to Trade and to charity. Descriptive Catalogues on Application.

THE BLOOD IMPROVER.

Prepared according to the receipt of Dr. B. L. Ghose, G. M. C. B., who has been practising medicine for the last 31 years This preparation has been pronounced by competent professional men to be the best remedy for all venereal and mercurial affections and other diseases caused thereby. It is far superior to Sarsa and other known medicines of the kind. It is extensively used in all parts of India including the chief towns of the three Presidencies.

Price, Rs. 2 ; packing, annas 4, per bottle.

Liniment.—An infallible oil for all diseases of the skin venereal and otherwise.

Price, annas 8 ; packing, annas 2.

B. L. GHOSE & CO.,

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

8, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch
Rs.		15			19			23		26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
s.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GUARANTEED REAL BRAZIL BEST PEBBLES

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10 0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6 0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	10 0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10 0 0

HURRY DASS SHEEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 2, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED

JYOTISH PROKASH.

An exhaustive work in Bengali on Astrology. Price Rs. 5.

To be had of Messrs. Baney Madhub Dey and Co., 318 Chitpore Road, Burtolla, B. Banerjee and Co., 25 Cornwallis Street, Sanskrit Press Depository, 148 Baranusee Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, and Shomprokash Press Depository, 97 College Street, Calcutta.

Remittances to accompany orders.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,

Manufacturing Chemt.

NOTICE.

S. C. Mookerji, M.D., C.M., C.S.SC., Cambridge Specialist in obstetries, in Surgery and Sanitary Science. Testimonials from the Universities of London, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Aberdeen and the Continental University of Vienna. Attended clinical lectures and took part in the practical work of treating deseases of the eye, ear, and throat in the General Hospital attached to the said famous University of Vienna has commenced practice in Calcutta.

Advice gratis between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M. at his residence No. 160, Bowbazar Street.

বাবু কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ।

২৬ নং কম্বলিটোলা কলিকাতা।

প্রশংসাপত্র।

আমি অতিশয় আহ্লাদ সহকারে প্রকাশ করিতেছি যে, আমার ভূতপূর্ব্ব ছাত্র শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরাজ সংস্কৃত ভাষায় ব্যুৎপন্ন ও স্বকীয় তীক্ষ্ণবুদ্ধি বলে বৈদ্যশাস্ত্রে অতি অল্পকাল মধ্যে বিলক্ষণ প্রবীণ ও পারদর্শী হইয়া উঠিয়াছেন। ** যাঁহাদের সহিত কালীপ্রসন্নের পরিচয় আছে, তাঁহারাই জানেন, কালীপ্রসন্ন কিরূপ অমায়িক ও সত্যপ্রিয় লোক। ** কালীপ্রসন্নের বিশেষ গুণ এই যে, ইনি স্বার্থপর হইয়া কখনই কাহাকে বঞ্চনা করেন না। ** আমার বিশ্বাস যে, যাঁহারা কালীপ্রসন্ন দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইবেন, তাঁহারা নিশ্চয়ই অনেক সময়ে উপকার পাইবেন এবং বৈদ্য চিকিৎসার মহিমা অনুভব করিতে পারিবেন।

শ্রীমহেশচন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্ন সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

My dear Kally Prosonno Baboo,

I have much pleasure to testify that I was much delighted with the conversation I had had with you on many occasions regarding the expositions of the principles on which the ancient Hindu Medical System is based. The arguments you brought forward to illustrate the principles were sound. The principle of treatment you adopt in the cure of diseases and the alleviation of suffering is good, and I have had occasion to hear of your success in the treatment of complicated chronic complaints. ** Though you are young, you are yet sound in your attainments. I have no doubt that, if you pursue the course you have adopted you will be an ornament to your profession.

Yours sincerely

KANNYLALL DAY RAY BAHADOOR.

F. C. S. F. S, Sc. Lond.

শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন যৎকালে কলিকাতা গবর্ণমেণ্ট সংস্কৃত বিদ্যালয়ে ** অধ্যয়ন করেন, তৎকালে আমি ইহাঁর বুদ্ধির তীক্ষ্ণতা দেখিয়া অতিশয় সন্তুষ্ট হইয়াছিলাম। পরে ** ইনি রীতিমত বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্র অধ্যয়ন করিয়া চিকিৎসা ব্যবসায় আরম্ভ করেন। আমি সকল ব্যক্তির মুখেই সর্ব্বদা ইহাঁর চিকিৎসার প্রতিষ্ঠা শুনিয়া থাকি ৬। ৭ বৎসর হইল ইনি আমার যন্ত্রালয়ে চক্রদত্ত গ্রন্থ মুদ্রাঙ্কিত করিতে আরম্ভ করেন; তৎকালে ঐ গ্রন্থের দুরূহ অংশের যেরূপ ব্যাখ্যা করেন, তাহা দেখিয়া আমি বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থে ইহাঁর অতি উত্তম ব্যুৎপত্তি বিলক্ষণ বুঝিয়াছিলাম। পরে আমার অম্লের পীড়া হওয়াতে ইহাঁ দ্বারা চিকিৎসা করাইয়া আশু প্রতিকার লাভ করি। এক্ষণে যে কোন পীড়া হইলে ইহাঁর নিকট সুব্যবস্থা লইয়া অবিলম্বেই উপশম লাভ করিয়া থাকি। **

শ্রীগিরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মা সংস্কৃত কলেজ।

সুহৃদ্বর শ্রীযুক্ত কালীপ্রসন্ন সেন কবিরত্ন —

বৈদ্যক গ্রন্থের অধ্যাপনা-সময়ে নিদান, চক্রদত্ত, চরক, সুশ্রুত ও বভট গ্রন্থের যে কয়েকটী দুরূহ স্থান টীকার সাহায্য গ্রহণ করিয়াও পরিস্কৃত করিতে না পারিয়া তোমাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিয়াছিলাম সে সকল স্থানের তুমি যেরূপ বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা করিয়াছ তাহাতে আমার এরূপ প্রতীতি জন্মিয়াছে যে, বৈদ্যক শাস্ত্রে তোমার মত বুৎপন্ন লোক অতি বিরল। **

ত্বদীয়

শ্রীগোপালচন্দ্র গুপ্ত, হুগলী কলেজের সংস্কৃত অধ্যাপক।

PAUL & CO'S PROPRIETORY MEDICINES

Have stood the test of time and competition and established a universal reputation for harmlessness and efficacy. They are confidently recommended to all, and especially to residents of places where medical aid is not available.

Prophylactic Mixture—For Periodical Fevers with or without Spleen or Liver Complaints—6 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Expectorating Drops—For Coughs, Bronchitis, and Consumption (in its early stage)—2 oz. phial, 1 Re.

Asiatic Cholera Elixir—A reliable remedy if timely administered (very safe and soothing)—1 oz. phial 12as.

Specific Mixture—Infallible for recent or chronic Morbid Urethral Discharges—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Detersive Mixture—Cures Rheumatism, Mercurial Affections and Impurities of the Blood—8 oz. phial, 2 Rs.

Embrocation—Used externally for Rheumatic and other Pains—4 oz. Phial, Rs. 1-8.

Hair Preserver—Prevents and cures Baldness—1 Re.

Tooth-Ache Reliever—Relieves Pain at once— 8 as.

Indian Aromatic Tooth Powder—A Dentifrice & for diseases of the Teeth & Gums, and Foul Breath ½lb do. Rs. 1-8.

Orders for these and other Drugs, Patent Medicines and Perfumeries promptly executed. Address—Paul & Co., Druggists, 285-13, Bowbazar Street Calcutta.

বসু প্রেস।

৩০৯ নং বহুবাজার ষ্ট্রীট হইতে

৩৩ নং বেচুচাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীটে

স্থানান্তরিত হইয়াছে।

জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোম্পানি।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল।

ঘনরাম প্রণীত শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। এই রকম বার খণ্ড প্রকাশিত হইলে গ্রন্থ শেষ হইবে, টীকা আছে, সুন্দর সুন্দর ছবি আছে, কাগজ ভাল, ছাপা ভাল। প্রায় ১০০০ পৃষ্ঠায় শেষ হইবে।

শ্রীধর্ম্ম মঙ্গল বঙ্গভাষায় এক অপূর্ব্ব মহাকাব্য, উজ্জ্বলতম রত্ন। প্রায় দুই শত বৎসর পূর্ব্বের এ গ্রন্থ এত দিন কীটদষ্ট পুঁথি আকারে মেঘাচ্ছাদিত সূর্য্যের ন্যায় অগৌরবে বিরাজ করিতেছিল, গৌড়ের রাজা ইহার মূল সূত্র, ময়নাধিপতি লাউসেন ইহার নায়ক, ইহাতে বীররস আছে, করুণ রস আছে, প্রণয় রস আছে, কবিতা সকল সতেজ ও সহজ। ইহা পাঠ করিলে পাঠকগণ বুঝিতে পারিবেন, ইহা বাল্মীকি, মিল্টন, হোমর, বার্জ্জিলের সমতুল।

এই কয়েক মাস মধ্যে ঘনরামের আশাতিরিক্ত গ্রাহক হইয়াছে। আমরা কখন ভাবি নাই, জনসাধারণ এরূপ আগ্রহসহকারে এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করিবেন, বাঙ্গালা দেশে প্রাচীন কাব্যগ্রন্থের দুই মাস মধ্যে দুই হাজার গ্রাহক হওয়া সামান্য কথা নহে, এত অধিক গ্রাহক হইয়াছেন বলিয়াই মূল্য আর ৪৲ চারি টাকা করিতে হইল না। এক্ষণে সমুদয় গ্রন্থের মূল্য ২৷৷০ আড়াই টাকা স্থির হইয়াছে, অগ্রিম মূল্য ভিন্ন কাহাকেও ঘনরাম দেওয়া যায় না। নমুনা দেখিতে চাহিলে এক খণ্ডের মূল্য ।০ চারি আনা পাঠাইলেই হইবে, গ্রাহকগণ আমার নামে মণিঅর্ডর দ্বারা টাকা পাঠাইবেন।

কলিকাতা, (কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট) ৪১ নং চাঁপাতলা ফাষ্ট লেন।

শ্রীযোগেন্দ্রচন্দ্র বসু ঘনরাম প্রকাশক।

সোখিলাল এণ্ড কোং জ্বর নাশক সুধা।

ইহা প্লীহা যকৃৎ কম্প ঐকাহিক দ্ব্যাহিক ত্র্যাহিক চাতুর্থিক ইত্যাদি সর্ব্ব প্রকার জ্বরের অব্যর্থ মহৌষধ।

কলিকাতা বড় বাজার দয়েহাটা ৭ নং বাটীতে প্রাপ্য। মূল্য শোল ঔন্স বড় শিশি ১৷০, আট ঔন্স ছোট শিশি ৸০ আনা।

আমরা এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিবার জন্য স্থানে স্থানে এজেণ্ট নিযুক্ত করিব, যাঁহারা এজেণ্ট হইতে ইচ্ছা করেন তাঁহারা উপরোক্ত ঠিকানায় আমাদের নিকট আসিলে বা পত্র লিখিলে সমস্ত বিবরণ জানিতে পারিবেন।

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All sums, already collected or to be collected, should, without loss of time, be remitted to Babu Norendro Nath Sen, who will duly ackowledge the receipts thereof privately as well as in the columns of the *Indian Mirror*. Those who do not wish to have their names published, will have their remittances acknowledged in any way they please.

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